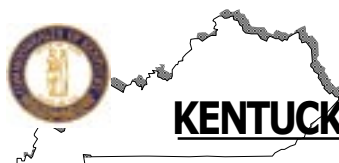


**Sourcebook  
of  
Criminal Justice  
Statistics  
in the  
Commonwealth**



Kentucky Criminal Justice Council  
March 2002



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## **FOREWORD**

Dear Policymaker:

**I**t is with pride that the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council releases its second report on criminal justice information in the Commonwealth. It is my goal, and that of the Council, that this annual report continue to broaden and refine the scope of criminal justice information available for planning and policy evaluation. The purpose is to provide policymakers with system-wide information as background for discussion of criminal justice issues, and by doing so to lay a firm foundation for data-driven decision-making and effective criminal justice policy development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Although the limitations of our current criminal justice information systems are delineated, this report provides evidence of significant progress in the effort to integrate criminal justice systems throughout the Commonwealth. The Unified Criminal Justice Information System project (UCJIS), in a complex effort mandated by 1998 House Bill 455 to integrate and share information across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries, has already developed a strategic plan which includes a common state identification number linked to an automated Fingerprint Identification System; developed a white paper on automation of warrants; coordinated the implementation of digitized driver's licenses, and completed an initial report on expansion of wireless technologies. As a result of the unique governing structure of the Criminal Justice Council and the multi-disciplinary perspective it affords the UCJIS Committee, Kentucky has received national recognition for its efforts.

In addition to this report and the work of the UCJIS Committee, the placement of Kentucky's Statistical Analysis Center within the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council should further help to renew government's emphasis on policy research and data collection as the basis for future decision-making and criminal justice policy development in the Commonwealth.

The report is organized in a manner that follows traditional movement across the system, from arrest to prosecution to corrections, and as such should be viewed as a systemic integration of data-sharing and analyses. I encourage you to use this report as a handy resource and to contact the Council Office if you have questions or need further information. On behalf of the Council, I would also like to express appreciation to the members of the Data Advisory Team along with the university faculty and criminal justice agency personnel who contributed time and energy to enable the development of this second report.

**Secretary Robert F. Stephens**  
Chair





## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Publication of the second edition of the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth was made possible through the commitment and participation of criminal justice and other governmental agency representatives as members of the Data Advisory Team. The Kentucky Criminal Justice Council would like to express its sincere appreciation to the following organizations and agency representatives who contributed to this important data collection project:

### **Administrative Office of the Courts**

- Cicely Jaracz Lambert, Director
- Mike Donnelly, General Manager  
Information Systems
- Bonnie Pritchett Embry, Manager  
Research and Statistics
- Ed Crockett, Manager  
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### **Department of Corrections**

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### **Department of Public Advocacy**

- Bryce Amburgey, Internal Policy Analyst  
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### **Eastern Kentucky University**

- Charles B. Fields, Ph.D., Project Director  
Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey
- Vic Kappeler, Ph.D., Consultant
- Peter Kraska, Ph.D., Consultant
- Gary Potter, Ph.D., Consultant  
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- Center for School Safety/Kentucky Safe  
Schools Data Project

### **Governor's Office**

- Terry Sebastian, Deputy Director of  
Communications

### **Kentucky Justice Cabinet**

- Paul Embley, UCJIS Project Manager
- Debra McGovern, Grants Management  
Branch
- Louis Smith, Chief Information Officer

### **Kentucky State Data Center**

- Ron Crouch, Director

### **Kentucky State Police**

- Lt. Brad Bates, Records Commander
- Dorothy Luckett, Records Branch

### **Office of the Attorney General**

- Malea Meredith Vincent, Internal Policy  
Analyst Chief
- Pat Arnold, Prosecutors Advisory Council



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## **LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT DATA/INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

**A**s you review the information contained in this Sourcebook, it is important to keep in mind that data have been drawn from a number of state level criminal justice computer systems in an attempt to provide a snapshot of crime trends in the Commonwealth. A detailed description of the existing systems can be found in Appendix A. Until these systems are fully integrated into a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System, there will remain limitations in the data available for analysis. These limitations are delineated below:

- Data collection systems of criminal justice agencies were established independently for in-house data management purposes and not for planning or policy evaluation.
- There are currently no standardized formats for defining data elements or counting criminal justice events. Agencies vary according to what is being counted, e.g. charges, cases, or individuals, and whether data are compiled on a calendar year or fiscal year basis.
- As a result of the variation across agencies, it is currently not possible to publish a fully integrated criminal justice system report or to perform systemic trend analysis. This report is intended to provide individual snapshots of the key components of the justice system (law enforcement, courts, corrections, prosecution and defense); and to draw general conclusions regarding system trends where possible.
- It is important to keep in mind that the National Institute of Justice estimates that only 38% of all crime is reported to the police. In order to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council plans to conduct a biennial crime victimization study in conjunction with the Statistical Analysis Center. This study will help to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth.
- Variations in definitions may result in considerable inconsistencies in numbers across agencies. The data may be used to determine whether trends are consistent across agencies, however, individual numbers may differ significantly. Therefore, this report should be viewed as a starting point which will improve over time as reporting practices become more consistent.



## **LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT DATA/INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)**

- Kentucky currently uses the FBI's Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to collect data. The UCR is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. Eight offenses serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. Known collectively as the Crime Index, these offenses include the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Recognizing the need for improved statistics, law enforcement called for a thorough evaluative study that would modernize the UCR Program. As a result of this study, the UCR has been redesigned into the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Kentucky is in the transition phase from Summary UCR to NIBRS. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories. For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information are gathered when available.
- In response to the need for better data throughout the criminal justice system, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council in collaboration with the University of Louisville has created a Public University Research Consortium (PURC) to address specific research needs. PURC is comprised of academic researchers regionally located throughout the state. Recognizing the need for aggregate statewide data as well as the distinct demographic differences among the various regions of Kentucky, the PURC model is designed to enable researchers with varied backgrounds to work collaboratively on statewide research studies. With the ability to select project coordinators by research specialty and with data collection administered at the regional level, the Council hopes to obtain information that is valuable both regionally and in the aggregate.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**A**s part of its role in statewide criminal justice planning, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council is charged in KRS 15A.040 with dissemination of information on criminal justice issues and crime trends. This report reflects the Council's second initiative to provide state officials with comprehensive information from all components of the criminal justice system to permit improved analysis of criminal justice issues and to help guide decision-making and promote effective policy development.

In the pages that follow, you will find a description of Kentucky's changing demographic population; a comparison of reported Part I offenses and the findings from the June 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; data on Part I offenses from the perspective of the courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system; highlights on selected crime categories; and key criminal justice cost information.

Although the limitations of our current data collection systems are readily apparent, significant progress has been made in the implementation of a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) which will greatly enhance our future ability to collect and analyze criminal justice data for planning and policy purposes. This progress is outlined in the following section.

### **Progress Report on Implementation of a Statewide UCJIS System**

- House Bill 455, passed in 1998, provided the framework for implementing a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS). Working committees concerning technical issues, legal and policy matters, public relations and training, funding sources and options, and warrants were created and continue to set the standards, policies and operations for establishing a UCJIS in Kentucky.
- The UCJIS Strategic Plan and the accompanying Implementation Plan have been approved, with identified target dates for task completion.
- The critical infrastructure to support the electronic citation (e-Citation) pilot project has been identified and steps to secure vendors have been completed. The e-citation project emphasizes the need to collect information at an offender's earliest contact with the criminal justice system and disseminate it electronically, significantly reducing the need to manually enter arrest data in many different systems. Through the use of e-Citation, jail information management systems, and the AFIS LiveScan interface, substantial progress will be possible in reducing the double and triple data entry burden placed on local criminal justice systems.
- Kentucky continues to receive national recognition for the UCJIS effort, particularly in regard to the interdisciplinary approach of the Committee, which involves local, state and federal criminal justice agency representatives. In addition, UCJIS implementation, which emphasizes both a horizontal (across state agencies) and vertical (state-local) perspective, has been the source of a number of requests for presentation at national forums.
- Progress continues in the planning and implementation of an automated warrants system. A white paper on the issue has been developed by a private vendor, with oversight by the UCJIS Automated Warrants Work Group, and has been distributed to prosecutors, law enforcement offices and other interested parties for comment and input.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)**

### **Statewide Crime Trends and Information Highlights**

Although it is currently not possible to fully integrate criminal justice data from state agencies into a systemic report, general conclusions may be drawn from a review and analysis of information from the various components. These include the following:

#### *Demographics of Population*

- A review of the state's changing demographics indicates that the population of Kentucky is getting older. While this may bode well in regard to violent crime trends, it may suggest that the population of the Commonwealth will be at greater risk for economic crime.
- The increasing number of Hispanics residing in Kentucky may indicate a need for greater outreach and communication efforts by local law enforcement.

#### *Crime Trends*

- Findings from the 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey suggest that citizens are generally satisfied with the state's criminal justice system, although perceptions tend to vary by race and prior history of victimization. While there does not seem to be a high level of fear among respondents, 85% reported possessing or installing some type of security device in or at their home.
- The 1999 FBI report indicated that violent and property offenses across the country decreased seven percent compared to 1998, marking the eighth consecutive year serious crime has fallen nationally. In keeping with this report, Kentucky also experienced a decrease in Part I offenses (see Appendix B for definitions of Part I offenses) from 1997 to 1999, including declines in both violent and property offense rates.
- In comparing the Part I offense rate of Kentucky to seven surrounding states -- Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia -- Kentucky has the second lowest rate for Part I offenses (West Virginia has the lowest Part I offense rate). Kentucky's Part I offense rate also falls well below the national average.
- In reviewing the Part I offense rate by county, it is no surprise that the larger urban counties of Fayette and Jefferson head the list for both property and violent offenses. For cities with a population of greater than 10,000, the cities with the highest Part I offense rates reflect the state's larger urban communities.

#### *Arrest Trends*

- Based on the data provided by the Kentucky State Police on arrest rates for calendar years 1997-1999, it appears that there has been a consistent decrease in arrests for Part I offenses over recent years. The arrest rate in Kentucky generally mirrors national arrest rates. In terms of raw numbers, the vast majority of arrested suspects are white. However, compared to the proportion of the population which they comprise, non-whites are over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known. Men are more likely to be arrested than women.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)**

### *Conviction Trends*

- Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts on the type of bail release used in the Commonwealth suggest that after 1996, the use of personal recognizance as a form of bail release in murder cases decreased dramatically. The use of cash bond has shown a fairly consistent increase over the period between 1996-2000 in rape, assault, robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft cases. In Fiscal Year 2000, the most commonly used form of bail release in all types of cases except murder was the partially secured bond.

### *Sentencing Trends*

- The Administrative Office of the Courts also provided data on court dispositions and sentencing trends. The data for Part I offense dispositions and convictions for calendar years 1996-2000 suggest that the total number of convictions for rape have consistently decreased over recent years. Convictions for robbery and burglary significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000. Data suggests that the sentences of prison, life or 25 years without parole increased for the charges of murder/manslaughter, rape, and arson from 1999 to 2000.

### *Trial Court Caseload Trends*

- Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts shows that the number of cases finished by Commonwealth's Attorneys and County Attorneys varies greatly by district. The number of felony, misdemeanor, and traffic cases disposed of in the unified prosecutorial system has increased annually since Fiscal Year 1992.
- Figures provided by the Department of Public Advocacy indicate that the agency's case workload has increased by 30% since 1996.

### *Commitment, Release Trends*

- Based on data provided by the Kentucky Department of Corrections, it appears that commitments to DOC for Index Offenses have remained relatively stable over recent years. Although the average sentence in years for murder increased between 1999 and 2000, it decreased for rape over the same period. Sentence lengths for all other Part I offenses remain stable.

### *Jail Population Trends*

- Information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding jail population trends suggest that as of December 13, 2000, 46 of the 86 counties reporting had jail populations that exceeded the total number of jail beds they had available. Four counties were at full capacity.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### (CONTINUED)

#### *Appellate Court Caseload Trends*

- Figures provided by the Department of Public Advocacy indicate that only about 10% of the post-conviction caseload involves appeals. The number of cases heard by the Court of Appeals has remained relatively stable since 1996. The majority of these cases appear to be civil appeals. The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court remained relatively stable from 1996 to 1999, but decreased in 2000.

#### *Juvenile Justice System Trends*

- Information provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice suggests that the largest percent of youth served in out-of-community placement are in residential facilities and private childcare. The majority of the youth are white males.

#### *Selected Crime Categories*

- Drug-related arrest information provided by Kentucky State Police indicates that the total number of statewide drug arrests increased from 1996 to 1999. For 1999, Clay County reported the highest drug arrest rate in Kentucky. It should be noted, however, that while an increase in the arrest rate may reflect increased drug-related activity, it may also reflect enhanced drug enforcement.
- A summary of the 1999 data on hate crime incidents reported to the Kentucky State Police suggests that the top two categories reflect bias against race (67% targeting victims due to race overall and 60% targeting African American victims) and religion (12%). The majority of hate crime incidents occur either at home (36%), highway/street/alley/road (13%), or parking lot/garages (12%). In regard to the nature of the crime, 40% involve intimidation and 26% involve destruction, damage, or vandalism.
- A summary of the 2000 data on hate crime incidents reported to the Kentucky State Police suggests that the top two categories reflect bias against race (77% targeting victims due to race overall and 63% targeting African American victims) and sexual orientation (12%). The majority of hate crime incidents occur either at home (34%), or a highway/street/alley/road (21%). In regard to the nature of the crime, 36% involve intimidation and 27% involve destruction, damage, or vandalism.
- Nationally, in 2000, the top two categories of hate crimes reflect bias against race (54.5%) and religion (17.2%). According to the Kentucky State Police, in 2000, 76.7% of all hate-bias offenses in Kentucky were racially motivated, while only 2.8% were motivated by religion. Underreporting of religious motivated hate-bias crime is one explanation for the disparity between the national and state level data. However, anecdotal reports for religious motivated hate-bias offenses in Kentucky show an increase since the events of September 11, 2001.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **(CONTINUED)**

#### *Selected Crime Categories (continued)*

- The number of reported rapes decreased from 1996 to 1998, but rose slightly in 1999. From 1996 to 1999, the rate of reported rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average and fell in the middle of the list of surrounding states. According to data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the number of sexual abuse cases (i.e. sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, indecent exposure and stalking) and convictions decreased slightly from Fiscal Year 1998 to 2001. The number of rape cases decreased from Fiscal Year 1998 to 2001, however the number of convictions increased during the same period. Similarly, data provided by the Kentucky Department of Corrections indicates that the overall number of commitments for sexual abuse offenders and rape offenders has decreased since 1996.
- Data reported by the Kentucky Safe Schools Data Project (Center for School Safety, Eastern Kentucky University) indicates large overall decreases in school-reported Part I and Part II law violations from 1998-1999 to 1999-2000. In addition to legal consequences for Part I and II violations, schools administer discipline for the same incidents, ranging from suspension or alternative placement to expulsion (with or without educational services). These data show dramatic declines in the number of school-reported suspensions, expulsions, and alternative placements.

#### *Key Criminal Justice Cost and Funding Information*

- The cost per inmate per year in Kentucky correctional institutions varies by level of security, from \$7,764 (Otter Creek Correctional Complex) to \$25,417 (Kentucky State Reformatory).
- Two-thirds of all Kentucky counties, comprising 84% of the state's population, are served by grants distributed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council (Grants Management Branch), the Kentucky State Police, and the Department for Juvenile Justice.
- Approximately \$600,000 was distributed across the state in Fiscal Year 2000 by the Community Corrections Program, Alternatives to Incarceration.
- Kentucky committed over \$28 million across all agencies for substance abuse initiatives in Fiscal Year 2001, according to the Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy.





# Section One: KENTUCKY'S CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES

Kentucky, as well as the United States, is experiencing a major demographic revolution. Kentucky and the United States have always resembled a pyramid-shaped population, where each younger generation was larger in number, better educated and more competitive than the previous generation. Nationally, we have begun to square the pyramid, with age cohorts in their 30's and 40's being equal in size or slightly larger than the younger generation following them. In Kentucky, we have actually started to invert the pyramid with a smaller base of young people and a growing cohort of middle-aged and older adults.

All population growth in Kentucky is now occurring in the age cohorts of 45 years and above as the baby boom generation, born between 1946 and 1964, moves over the next decade into their 40's and 50's and after 2010 into their 60's and 70's. In the 2010 to 2030 period, all expected growth in Kentucky will be in our aging population.

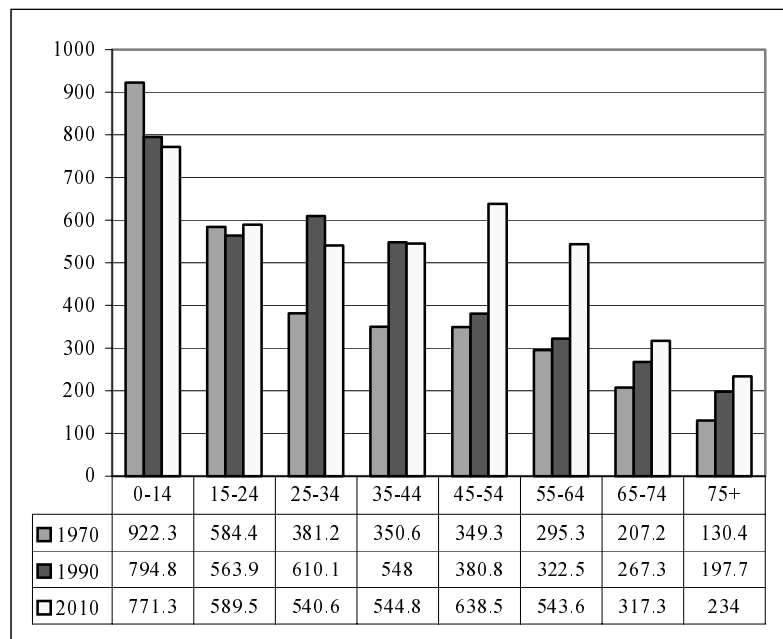
Similar trends are taking place in the entire United States, but are less dramatic. As indicated by the 2000 U.S. Census, the smallest population cohort since World War II was born between 1976 and 1980, now in their early 20's.

As the populations of Kentucky and the United States age with fewer teens and young adults and more mature and aging adults, we should expect changes in the criminal justice statistics. The reduction in the numbers of youth and young adults should result in lower crime rates.

You may see more mature criminals as their population increases significantly. The aging population may result in more medical expenditures in jails and prisons, as a growing portion of their population will be older.

Kentucky's changing demographic realities will require us to understand and address their impact on the criminal justice system. The United States and Kentucky are undergoing major changes in our economies. The agricultural economy of the early 20th Century, with 50% of the United States population living on farms, has been replaced by an industrial economy.

**FIGURE 1.a: Population of Kentucky, 1970-2010**



SOURCE: Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.



## ECONOMIC REALITIES

In the middle of the 20th Century, a major population movement occurred as the people moved into cities because of their industrial employment opportunities. As we enter the 21st Century, we are moving into a knowledge economy with education replacing muscle power.

In the United States between 1970 and 1999, manufacturing employment was flat with 19.7 million jobs in 1970 and 19.3 million jobs in 1999 with an average salary of \$47,079. Retail trade jobs doubled from 13.7 million jobs in 1970 to 26.9 million jobs in 1999 with an average salary of \$18,710. Service jobs tripled from 17.0 million in 1979 to 51.7 million in 1999 with an average salary of \$31,484.

In Kentucky between 1970 and 1999, manufacturing employment grew moderately from 256,361 to 329,902 with an average salary of \$40,140. Retail trade jobs more than doubled from 190,903 in 1970 to 400,358 in 1999 with an average salary of \$16,238. Service jobs grew 2.5 times from 220,430 to 596,880 in 1999 with an average salary of \$24,680.

Kentucky experienced moderate growth in manufacturing in the period, but the major job growth occurred in retail and services with lower pay levels, especially retail trade. Most of the jobs now require a high school degree with many requiring education and/or training beyond high school. Many of the manufacturing jobs also require more skills and education, leaving under-educated and under-skilled blue collar males behind in the new knowledge economy.

Also, as companies become more automated using machine power to replace muscle power, the under-educated and under-skilled blue collar worker is put at risk for employment. There are good manufacturing jobs with good pay but more and more they require education and skills training beyond a high school degree.

Additionally, the growth in retail trade and service jobs, especially retail trade, has not provided salaries that provide a good living wage for many individuals and their families. The new economy has created jobs that may last 5, 10 or 15 years, but not "jobs for life". Individuals are finding themselves with more frequent periods of unemployment and the stress of searching for employment.

The lack of good jobs for the under-educated and under-skilled could impact crime levels where individuals are experiencing unemployment and underemployment.

## **Families at Risk**

Kentucky's overall poverty levels have declined from 19.3% in 1980, to 17.3% in 1990 and to 13.8% for the years 1997 through 1999. However, Kentucky's families and their children are not doing as well. In 1997, Kentucky poverty rate for children, ages 0-17, was 23.1%.

A growing concern is the number of births to unmarried mothers both nationally and in Kentucky. In 1998, 33.0% of births nationally and 30.1% of Kentucky births were to unmarried mothers. Teens accounted for 5,599 births to unmarried mothers, but adult women accounted for 10,688 births to unmarried mothers, 65.6%. Births to unmarried mothers are primarily occurring in the age 20-24 and 25-29 groups not teens.



The major indicator for births to unmarried mothers is lack of education. Women with less than a high school degree accounted for 22.1% of Kentucky's births but 40.3% of births to unmarried mothers. Women with only a high school degree accounted for 37.5% of Kentucky's births and 41.3% of births to unmarried mothers. Women with education beyond high school accounted for 40.3% of Kentucky's births and only 18.4% of births to unmarried mothers.

## GEOGRAPHIC REALITIES

Kentucky experienced higher population growth in the 1990's in the state's metropolitan areas, metropolitan fringe and along the interstate corridors. Metropolitan areas experienced a 7.6% growth ranging from 13.7% in Northern Kentucky to only 0.4% in the Ashland area, metro fringe areas around metro counties growth was 8.9%, interstate corridors growth was 18.4% ranging from 36.1% along I-71 to 11.3% along I-65 and rural areas experienced a growth of 6.5%.

There may therefore be an increased need for criminal justice resources in the metro and metro fringe areas and along Kentucky's interstates as population shifts occur.

The overall population growth of 9.7% in the 1990's compares to a growth of only 0.7% for the 1980's. In the 1980's, Kentucky experienced a net "out-migration" of 171,000 people accounting for the limited population growth in Kentucky. This trend was reversed in the 1990's with a net "in-migration" of 190,000, which accounts for the higher growth rate. Significant growth in the Hispanic population in Kentucky, which nearly tripled during the decade, also occurred. While the number of Hispanics increased to 60,000, this figure continues to represent less than 2% of Kentucky's total population. However, the official Hispanic population may be significantly undercounted due to undocumented workers and their families.

Some trends are positive while others are negative in Kentucky. An awareness of the trends is critical as we analyze criminal justice statistics and as we try to understand criminal justice trends and address the issues they raise.



## Section Two: **REPORTED INDEX CRIME TRENDS**

In reviewing data on crime trends, it is important to note the type of data being presented along with the inherent limitations of that data. For example, although law enforcement agencies collect and maintain information on both arrests and offenses reported to the police, researchers generally agree that reported offenses provide a better measure of crime since these reports usually occur closer in time to the actual incidents. While arrests also provide a measure of law enforcement activity, arrests may not be made in all cases and arrests may also reflect specialized enforcement efforts rather than an actual increase in the incidence of crime.

With estimates, however, from the National Institute of Justice indicating that only 38% of all crime is reported to police, a national victimization survey has been conducted for the past 27 years to provide a more in-depth picture of crime and victimization across the United States. Although data from Kentucky is included in the National Crime Victimization Survey, the sample is too small to permit analysis on a state by state basis.

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Council contracted with Eastern Kentucky University in June 1999 to conduct a baseline victimization survey for the Commonwealth to provide comprehensive data on victimization, fear of crime, and citizen perceptions of the criminal justice system for planning purposes. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed to a randomly selected sample of 17,564 Kentucky residents over the age of 18 years. The survey consisted of questions in three basic areas: (1) attitudes regarding the performance of the criminal justice system, (2) fear of crime, and (3) victimization within the past year. A total of 3,979 responses were returned by individuals who received the questionnaire.

While a response rate of 23% was less than anticipated, it is most important that the sample be representative of the population. Analyses of these data suggest that the characteristics of the respondents to this survey mirror, within acceptable boundaries, those of Kentucky residents generally. However, it should also be noted that those residents that responded to the survey had somewhat higher levels of education and income than the general population.

It can be interpreted that the information reflects the general attitudes and experiences of Kentuckians with regard to these areas. It is important to remember, however, that the 1999 survey was the first time a victimization study of this magnitude had been undertaken in the Commonwealth. The data should, therefore, be viewed as a baseline upon which future data will build.

Findings from the 1999 Kentucky Victimization Survey is provided in the following section, as is information on Part I offenses. The data for these offenses, which include the most serious crime categories, are presented for calendar years 1997-1999, as reported to the Kentucky State Police.



## **Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey**

The 1999 *Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey* (KCVS) polled a random sample of 17,564 Kentucky residents (licensed drivers age 18 and older) regarding their perceptions of the criminal justice system, fear of crime, and previous victimization over the past year. The following analysis is based on information collected from the 3,979 individuals who responded:

### **Individual Characteristics of Respondents:**

- Average age 48.6 years.
- 42.6% male.
- 94.7% white.
- 70.6% married.
- 11.7% had less than high school diploma; 29.7% had obtained their high school diploma, 25.3% had some college and 31.5% had a college or professional degree.
- 82.9% live in a house they own; 38.3% reside in a rural area.
- 65.7% have household incomes of \$50,000 or less.

As can be seen in Table 2.1, when compared to data on these factors from the 1990 Census, the sample from the KCVS can be concluded to be representative within reasonable limits. Used in conjunction with other information on the incidence of crime, the survey provides valuable information for criminal justice policy.

### **Performance of the Criminal Justice System:**

#### *Criminal Justice System generally:*

- The levels of satisfaction reported by respondents follow national trends, suggesting that on most issues the majority of citizens are confident in the system. The exceptions to this rule are issues surrounding equal treatment and the influence of political considerations on decision-making.
- Non-white respondents reported significantly greater dissatisfaction with the system, especially with regard to issues pertaining to equal treatment. However, there was no racial difference in estimates of the ability of the police to perform their law enforcement functions effectively.
- Men are significantly more satisfied with the performance of prosecutors and state prisons.
- Victims are consistently less likely to be satisfied than nonvictims with all aspects of the criminal justice system. The difference is largest with regard to the police.

#### *Police:*

- A majority of those responding were more satisfied with the fairness of the police than with their ability to solve or prevent crime.
- Crime victims are generally less supportive of the police than non-victims.
- Whites perceive the police more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in most categories.
- More women believe that police have the ability to prevent crime than do men.



*Courts:*

- The courts are the single aspect of the criminal justice system in which the level of satisfaction is generally similar regardless of victimization experiences.
- Whites perceive the court system more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in several categories.
- Individuals with household incomes that fall above the median are generally more satisfied with the courts.

*Prosecutors:*

- A majority of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction concerning the fairness of prosecutors with regard to race and income.
- Non-whites are significantly more likely to perceive that minorities are treated less fairly by prosecutors.
- Men are consistently more likely to be satisfied with the performance of prosecutors.

*Prisons:*

- Crime victims are more critical of the prison system than non-victims.
- Whites perceive the prison system more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in most categories.
- Victimization status is the only characteristic that is *not* related to satisfaction with the level of harshness with which inmates are treated.
- Women expressed greater dissatisfaction with the possibility that an inmate could escape from prison.

## **Violent Victimization:**

*General Conclusions:*

- Violent victimization in Kentucky tracks the national trends. More serious offenses occur less frequently than less serious crimes. In addition, the characteristics of victims in Kentucky are generally similar to those reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
- The data indicate that a significant amount of violent crime is not being reported to the police, particularly rape and simple assault.
- A significant amount of violent crime is committed by individuals known by the victim. This is especially true for victims of rape, where nearly all the incidents described by respondents were committed by acquaintances, close friends or domestic partners.
- The majority of violent offenses occur in the victim's home or community.



### **Murder**

- Forty-three respondents reported that a family member had been a victim of homicide during the study period.
- Five of the respondents lost two family members to murder.

### **Robbery**

- Forty respondents reported being a victim of robbery at least once—1% of the sample. Thirty percent of the victims reported having been robbed more than once.
- The most common weapon used in a robbery was a gun (33%). Nearly 30% of the incidents involved no weapon.
- The median loss from robbery was \$275.
- More than 60% of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Nearly 60% of robberies were committed by strangers.
- Robbery is most likely to be committed in the individual's community (62%).

### **Aggravated Assault**

- Forty-one respondents reported being a victim of aggravated assault—1% of the sample. Forty-five percent of the victims reported more than one assault.
- The most common weapons used in an assault were guns (29%). Thirty-two percent involved no weapons.
- Forty-two percent of the victims required medical treatment.
- Nearly 83% of the respondents reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Aggravated assaults tend to be committed by strangers (33%) or casual acquaintances (23%).
- Aggravated assault is most likely to occur in the victim's community (53%), followed by his/her home (24%) and elsewhere in Kentucky (21%).

### **Simple Assault**

- A total of 213 respondents reported having been victims of simple assault—5% of the sample. Sixty-four percent of the victims were assaulted more than once.
- Only 7% required medical treatment.
- Only 37% of the respondents reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Simple assaults tend to be committed by strangers (29%), followed by casual acquaintances (22%), domestic partners (11.7%) and relatives (11.2%).
- Simple assault is most likely to occur in the community (57%) or in the victim's home (23%).



### **Rape/Sexual Assault**

- Thirty-one of the respondents reported having been a victim of rape—0.8% of the sample. Nearly 67% of the victims reported having been raped more than once. More than 53% of the victims reported that the most recent incident was a completed rape.
- Only 10% of the victims sought medical treatment.
- Rape is most likely to occur in the victim's home (47%) or in the community (33%).
- Fewer than 17% of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Less than 7% of reported rapes were committed by strangers. Rapes tend to be committed by close friends (27%), casual acquaintances (23%) or domestic partners (23%).
- Nearly 8% of the respondents reported that they had been forced to engage in sexual activity as a child.

### **Burglary**

- A total of 152 respondents reported having been victims of burglary (3.9% of the sample). Approximately 30% of the victims reported having been burglarized more than once.
- The median loss was \$735.
- Nearly 88% of the victims reported the most recent burglary to the police.

### **Theft**

- A total of 323 respondents (8.8%) reported having items stolen from them in incidents other than robbery and burglary. Thirty-six percent of the victims reported more than one incident of theft.
- Personal effects were the most common item stolen (35%), followed by cash (9%), or purse/wallet/credit cards (7%).
- The median loss was \$300.
- Nearly 54% of the victims reported the most recent theft to the police.
- Thefts tend to occur in the victim's home or community—55% and 34%, respectively.

### **Motor Vehicle Theft**

- One hundred seventeen respondents (3%) reported that their vehicles were stolen during the study period. Nearly 22% of the victims had more than one vehicle taken.
- The median loss due to motor vehicle theft was \$500.
- Seventy-nine percent of the victims reported the most recent motor vehicle theft to the police.
- Motor vehicle theft is most likely to occur at the victim's home (53%) or in the victim's community (30%).





### **Arson**

- Twenty-five respondents (less than one percent of the sample) reported that they had been victims of arson. Eighteen percent of the victims had been victims of arson more than once.
- The most common type of property involved was the victim's home (33%), followed by a motor vehicle (17%) and other personal property (13%).
- The median loss due to arson was \$100.
- Nearly all arson takes place in the victim's home (76%) or in his/her community (16%).
- Eighty-eight percent of the victims of arson reported the most recent incident to the police.

### **Vandalism/Malicious Mischief**

- Four hundred seventeen respondents (11% of the sample) reported that property had been vandalized. Forty percent of the victims had been victims of vandalism/malicious mischief on more than one occasion.
- The median loss due to vandalism/malicious mischief was \$200.
- Vandalism is most likely to be committed at the victim's home (68%) or in his/her community (25%).
- Forty-six percent of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.

### **Fraud**

- A total of 179 respondents (5% of the sample) reported that they had been victims of fraud. Nearly 36% of the victims had been victims of fraud on more than one occasion.
- The median loss due to fraud was \$498.
- Fraud is most likely to be committed at the victim's home (43%) or in his/her community (36%).
- Thirty-four percent of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.

**TABLE 2.1: Comparison of the Survey Sample to 1990 Census for Kentucky**

	Census	Survey
Male	48.4%	42.6%
Age	39.8	48.6
Married	73.6%	70.6%
Number of Persons per Household	2.6	2.7
Race		
White	91.4%	94.7%
African American	7.1%	3.3%
Native American	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	0.5%	0.8%
Hispanic	0.6%	0.4%
Other	0.2%	0.5%
Own Home	69.6%	82.9%
Rural	48.2%	38.3%
Education		
Less than 8th Grade	19.0%	3.1%
Finished Some High School	16.4%	8.6%
High School Diploma or GED	31.8%	29.7%
Some College	15.2%	25.3%
College Degree	12.2%	18.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	5.4%	13.2%
Income		
Less than \$5,000	10.5%	2.6%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	12.8%	6.3%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	11.3%	6.0%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	19.6%	7.8%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	15.7%	15.5%
\$30,001 - \$50,000	15.3%	27.5%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	10.2%	19.5%
Over \$75,000	4.6%	14.7%

Note: 2000 Census data not available for education/income; therefore 1990 Census data was used.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233



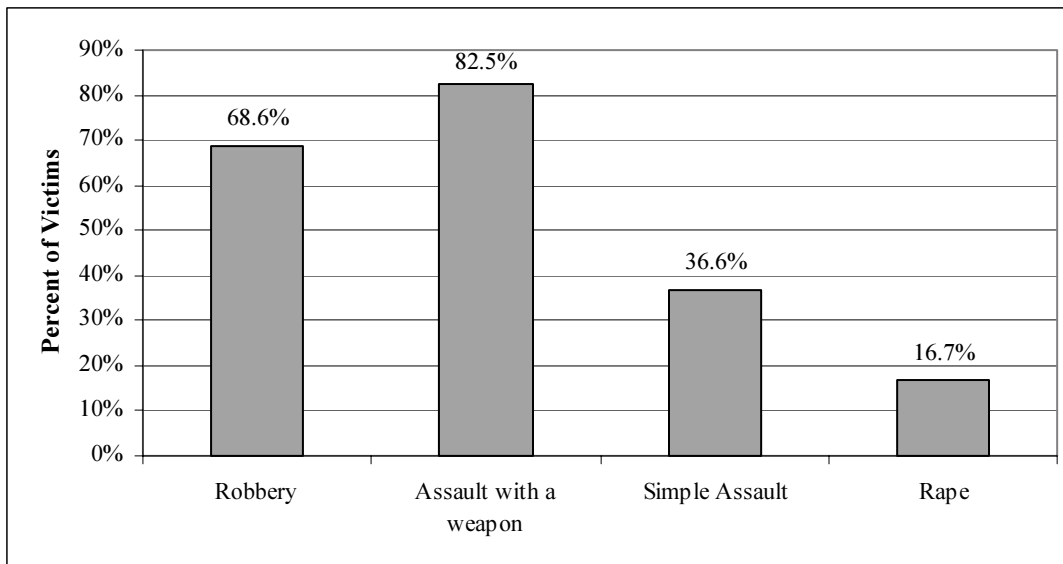
**TABLE 2.2: Satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System**

	Race		Victim Status		Gender		Socioeconomic Status		Location	
	Whites	Non-whites	Victims	Non-victims	Men	Women	Above Median Income	Below Median Income	Rural	Urban
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the police who serve your community?</b>										
Response time	60%	49% *	47%	63% *	59%	59%	59%	58%	52%	63% *
Friendliness	60%	53% *	49%	63% *	58%	60%	60%	58%	51%	65% *
Fairness of police in dealing with people	61%	51% *	51%	64% *	59%	61%	61%	60%	58%	62% *
Ability to solve crime	56%	45% *	58%	58% *	55%	55%	56%	54%	52%	57% *
Ability to prevent crime	44%	42%	35%	47% *	42%	45%	44%	43%	38%	47% *
Ability to protect you from crime	34%	32%	24%	37% *	31%	35%	37%	32%	29%	36% *
	37%	36%	25%	41% *	35%	39%	35%	41%	33%	40% *
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the courts who serve your community?</b>										
Level of harshness with which accused are treated	39%	34%	30%	41% *	38%	38%	37%	40%	36%	40% *
The influence of political considerations	65%	47% *	66%	63%	64%	63%	68%	54%	64%	63%
Equal treatment regardless of income	20%	19%	17%	21% *	21%	19%	20%	20%	19%	20%
Equal treatment regardless of race	24%	16% *	21%	24%	24%	23%	24%	21%	23%	23%
Protection of defendants' rights	45%	21% *	43%	44%	46%	41%	45%	39%	48%	41% *
	52%	34% *	48%	52%	53%	49%	54%	44%	51%	51%
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the prosecutors in your local court system?</b>										
The influence of political considerations	37%	30% *	31%	39%	37%	36%	36%	38%	35%	38% *
Equal treatment regardless of income	24%	18% *	18%	25%	25%	22%	23%	23%	22%	24%
Equal treatment regardless of race	28%	18% *	25%	29%	30%	26%	30%	23%	27%	28%
Protection of defendants' rights	42%	21% *	37%	42%	43%	38%	42%	37%	43%	39% *
	49%	28% *	43%	49%	49%	46%	50%	40%	47%	48%
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the state's prisons?</b>										
Level of harshness with which inmates are treated	36%	32%	32%	38%	41%	33%	34%	41%	37%	36%
The influence of political influence	67%	46% *	66%	65%	68%	63%	67%	61%	70%	63% *
Protection of inmates' rights	32%	23% *	29%	32%	34%	29%	33%	28%	32%	31%
Use of force to control inmates	50%	34% *	48%	50%	54%	45%	52%	43%	52%	48% *
Provision of proper medical care	57%	40% *	55%	56%	63%	51%	59%	49%	61%	53% *
Possibility that an inmate could escape prison	57%	36% *	54%	56%	59%	53%	58%	49%	60%	53% *
	31%	27%	32%	31%	35%	28%	32%	29%	31%	31%

\* Difference is statistically significant at the .05 level.  
 Note: "Satisfied" is defined as all those responding with a 4 or 5 on a 5-Point Likert scale (with 1 being Not At All Satisfied and 5 being Very Satisfied).  
 Note: "Victim" is defined to include respondents who reported victimization or who reported that a family member had been a victim of homicide.  
 SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

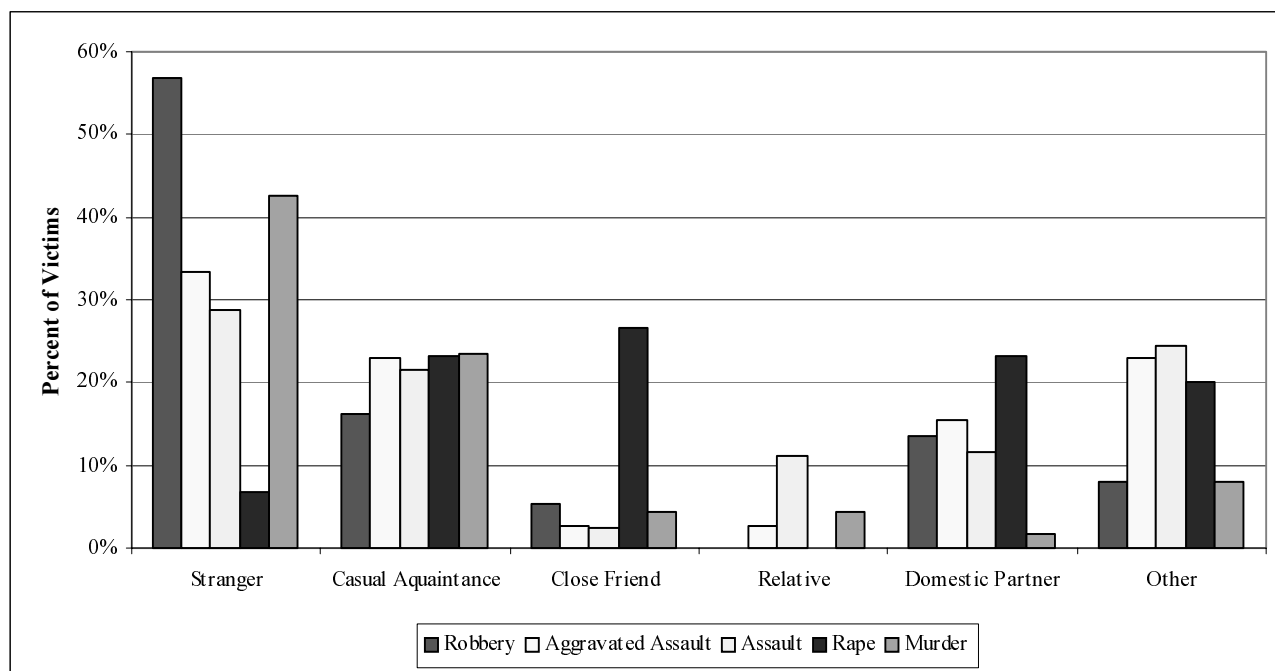


**FIGURE 2.a: Percent of Respondents Reporting Most Recent Violent Incident to the Police**



Note: "Most Recent" is defined as incidents within previous year.  
SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

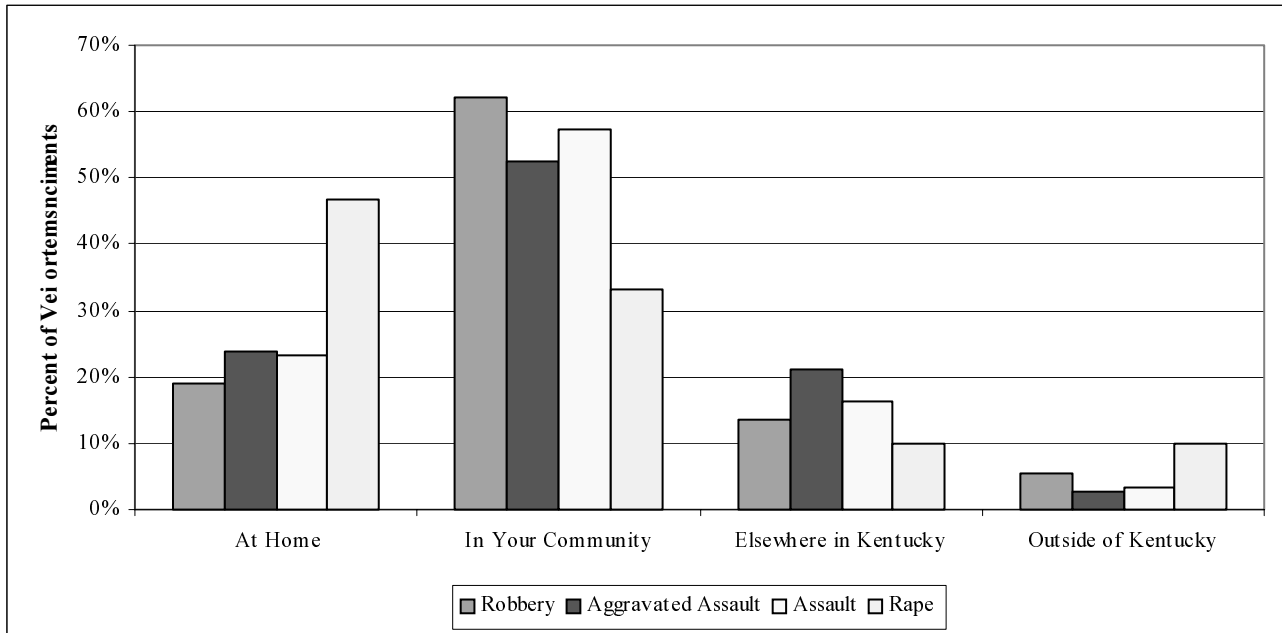
**FIGURE 2.b: Victim/Offender Relationship in Violent Offenses**



SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



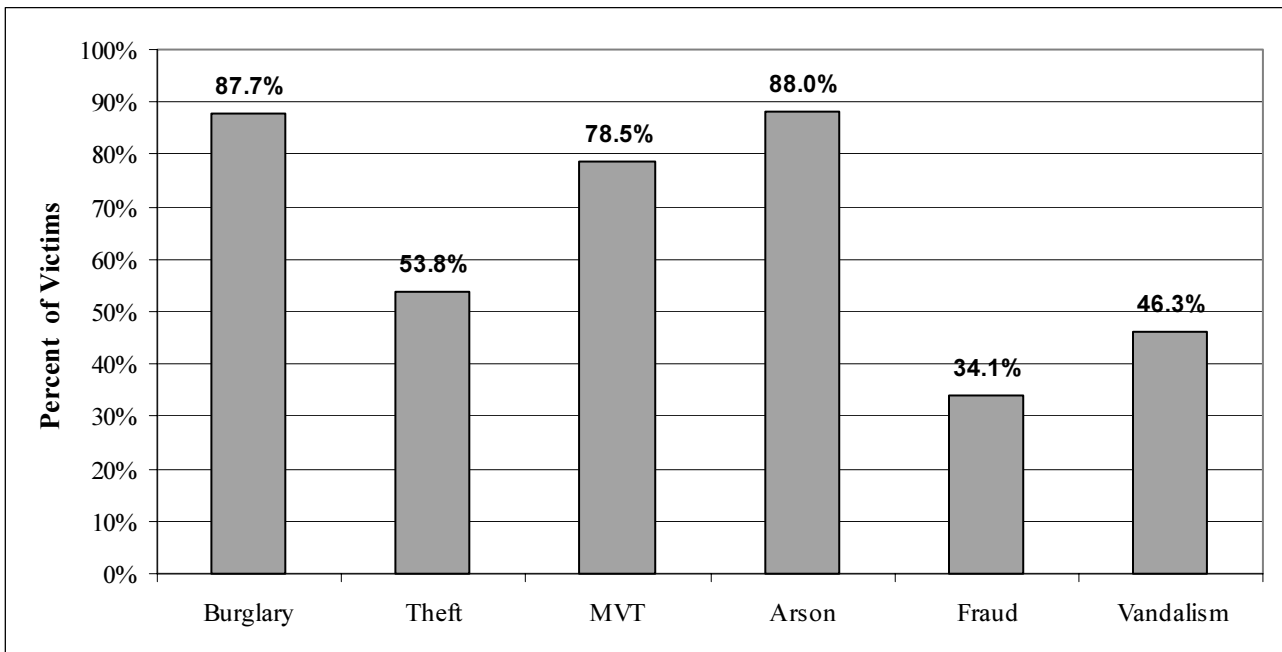
**FIGURE 2.c: Location of Violent Offenses**



Note: "Outside of Kentucky" is defined as all incidents reported by respondents that occurred while they were outside the state.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

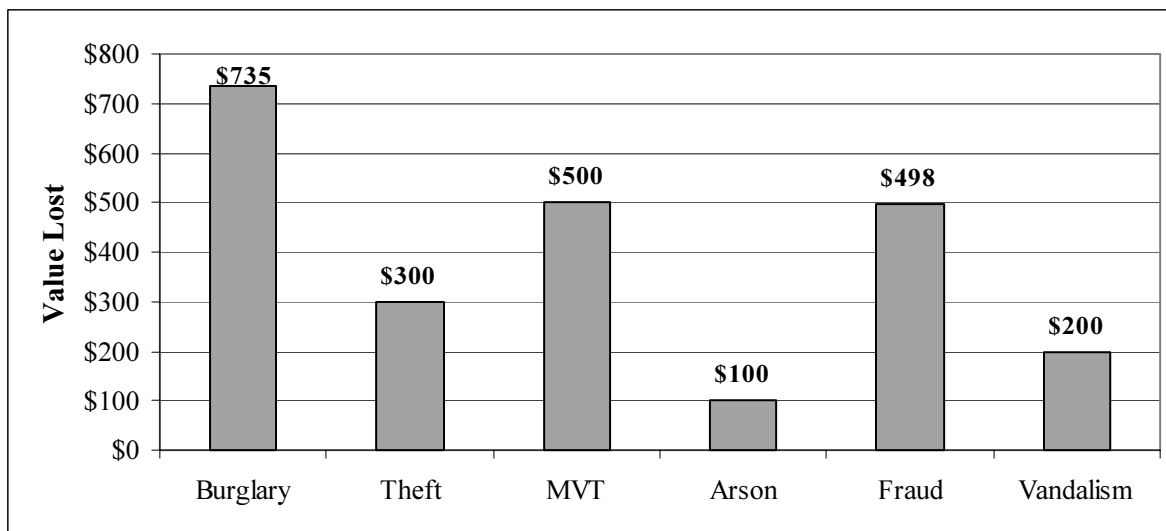
**FIGURE 2.d: Percent of Property Crime Victims Who Reported Most Recent Incident to Police**



SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



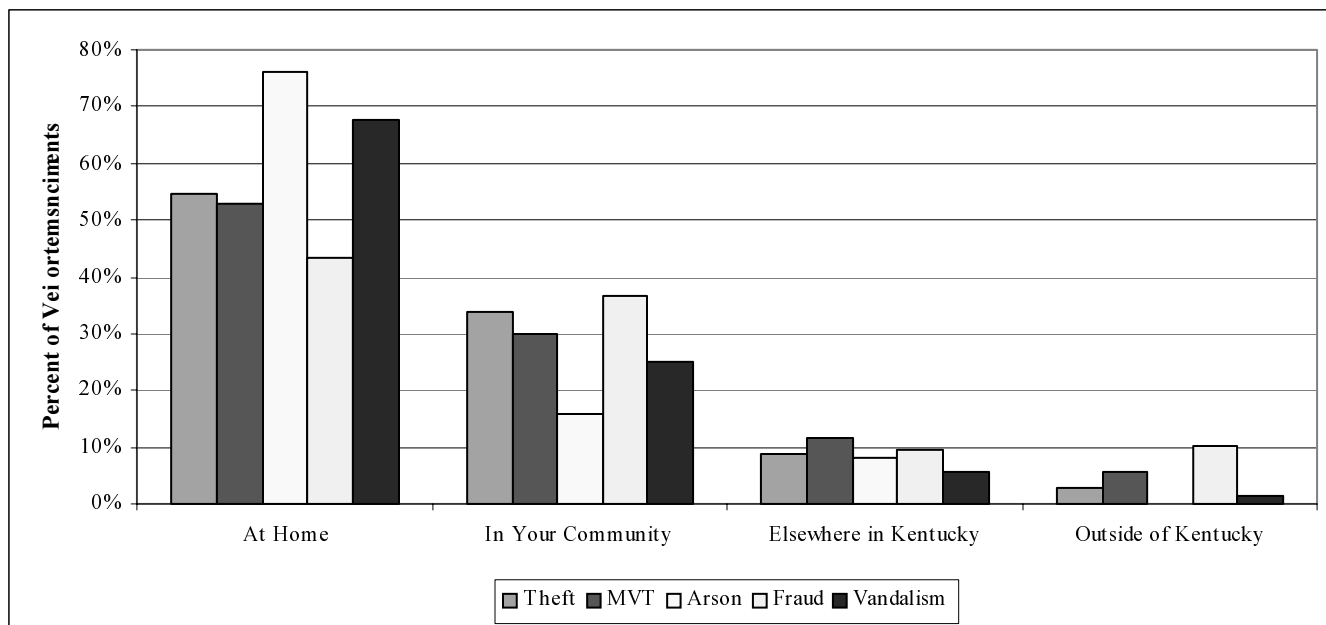
**FIGURE 2.e: Distribution of Median Loss Due to Property Crime**



Note: Median is defined as the middle, or midpoint of a distribution. It is the point at which 50 percent of the scores lie above and 50 percent lie below.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

**FIGURE 2.f: Location of Property Offenses**



Note: "Outside of Kentucky" is defined as all incidents reported by respondents that occurred while they were outside the state.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



**TABLE 2.3: Index Offenses, 1997-1999: Number and Rate per 100,000 Population**

		1997	1998	1999	Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*
Population		3,910,366	3,936,499	3,960,775	1%	1%
<b>Part I Offenses</b>						
Murder and Nonnegligent Homicide	Number	253	237	203	-20%	-14%
	Rate	6.5	6.0	5.1	-22%	-15%
Rape	Number	1,191	1,107	1,148	-4%	4%
	Rate	30.5	28.1	29.0	-5%	3%
Robbery	Number	3,886	3,468	3,104	-20%	-10%
	Rate	99.4	88.1	78.4	-21%	-11%
Aggravated Assault	Number	7,997	8,097	7,757	-3%	-4%
	Rate	204.5	205.7	195.8	-4%	-5%
<b>Violent Offenses</b>	Number	13,327	12,909	12,212	-8%	-5%
	Rate	340.8	327.9	308.3	-10%	-6%
Burglary	Number	27,667	27,998	25,180	-9%	-10%
	Rate	707.5	711.2	635.7	-10%	-11%
Larceny/Theft	Number	74,557	71,971	70,719	-5%	-2%
	Rate	1,906.7	1,828.3	1,785.5	-6%	-2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number	9,815	9,752	8,869	-10%	-9%
	Rate	251.0	247.7	223.9	-11%	-10%
Arson	Number	1,826	1,284	1,214	-34%	-5%
	Rate	46.7	32.6	30.7	-34%	-6%
<b>Property Offenses</b>	Number	113,865	111,005	105,982	-7%	-5%
	Rate	2,911.9	2,819.9	2,675.8	-8%	-5%
<b>Total Part I Offenses</b>	Number	127,192	123,914	118,194	-7%	-5%
	Rate	3,252.7	3,147.8	2,984.1	-8%	-5%

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1997-1999, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

**TABLE 2.4: Crime Rate Comparisons, 1997 to 1999: Kentucky and Surrounding States**

	United States	Kentucky	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Ohio	Tennessee	Virginia	W. Virginia
<b>Population</b>									
1997	267,637,000	3,910,366	5,864,000	11,896,000	5,402,000	11,186,000	5,368,000	6,734,000	1,816,000
1998	270,296,000	3,936,499	5,899,000	12,045,000	5,439,000	11,209,000	5,431,000	6,791,000	1,811,000
1999	272,691,000	3,960,775	5,943,000	12,128,000	5,468,000	11,257,000	5,484,000	6,873,000	1,807,000
Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
<b>Index Offense Rate</b>									
1997	4,922.7	3,252.7	4,466.3	5,141.1	4,814.5	4,514.6	5,511.8	3,876.2	2,469.1
1998	4,615.5	3,147.8	4,169.4	4,822.8	4,826.4	4,327.5	5,034.4	3,660.4	2,547.2
1999	4,266.8	2,984.1	3,765.9	4,506.6	4,578.7	3,996.4	4,693.9	3,373.9	2,720.6
Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	-13%	-8%	-16%	-12%	-5%	-11%	-15%	-13%	10%
<b>Violent Offense Rate</b>									
1997	610.8	340.8	514.6	861.4	577.4	435.4	789.7	345.2	218.7
1998	566.4	327.9	431.0	807.7	555.7	362.5	715.0	325.7	248.6
1999	524.7	308.3	374.6	732.5	500.2	316.4	694.9	314.7	350.6
Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	-14%	-10%	-27%	-15%	-13%	-27%	-12%	-9%	60%
<b>Property Offense Rate</b>									
1997	4,311.9	2,911.9	3,951.6	4,279.7	4,237.1	4,079.2	4,722.1	3,530.9	2,250.4
1998	4,049.1	2,819.9	3,738.4	4,065.0	4,270.7	3,965.0	4,319.4	3,334.7	2,298.6
1999	3,742.1	2,675.8	3,391.3	3,774.1	4,078.5	3,680.1	3,998.9	3,059.2	2,370.0
Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	-13%	-8%	-14%	-12%	-4%	-10%	-15%	-13%	5%

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-1999*; *Crime in the United States, 1997-1999*, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.





**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 1999**

County	1999 Est. Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Fayette	243,785	15,778	64.7	1,925	7.9	13,853	56.8	1
Henderson	44,410	2,085	46.9	160	3.6	1,925	43.3	2
Jefferson	672,900	31,378	46.6	4,799	7.1	26,579	39.5	3
Franklin***	46,588	2,096	45.0	95	2.0	2,001	43.0	4
McCracken	64,407	2,806	43.6	238	3.7	2,568	39.9	5
Madison	67,690	2,786	41.2	153	2.3	2,633	38.9	6
Scott	32,249	1,288	39.9	62	1.9	1,226	38.0	7
Fulton	7,451	295	39.6	18	2.4	277	37.2	8
Warren	87,683	3,408	38.9	421	4.8	2,987	34.1	9
Hopkins	46,155	1,749	37.9	351	7.6	1,398	30.3	10
Boyd	48,843	1,837	37.6	138	2.8	1,699	34.8	11
Christian	71,941	2,687	37.4	163	2.3	2,524	35.1	12
Jessamine	37,300	1,365	36.6	69	1.8	1,296	34.7	13
Kenton	147,221	5,229	35.5	434	2.9	4,795	32.6	14
Daviess	91,179	3,215	35.3	155	1.7	3,060	33.6	15
Clark	32,457	1,125	34.7	68	2.1	1,057	32.6	16
Taylor	22,942	766	33.4	104	4.5	662	28.9	17
Boone	83,356	2,767	33.2	160	1.9	2,607	31.3	18
Laurel	52,015	1,600	30.8	74	1.4	1,526	29.3	19
Bell	29,028	873	30.1	60	2.1	813	28.0	20
Campbell**	87,203	2,621	30.1	216	2.5	2,405	27.6	21
Montgomery	21,636	640	29.6	30	1.4	610	28.2	22
Boyle	27,358	733	26.8	44	1.6	689	25.2	23
Perry	30,805	803	26.1	56	1.8	747	24.2	24
Simpson	16,587	427	25.7	33	2.0	394	23.8	25
Calloway**	33,293	849	25.5	55	1.7	794	23.8	26
Marion	17,120	432	25.2	42	2.5	390	22.8	27
Hardin	91,567	2,302	25.1	190	2.1	2,112	23.1	28
Garrard	14,333	357	24.9	29	2.0	328	22.9	29
Mason***	16,825	407	24.2	24	1.4	383	22.8	30
Rowan	22,168	534	24.1	58	2.6	476	21.5	31
Carroll	9,775	232	23.7	16	1.6	216	22.1	32
Bourbon	19,363	458	23.7	41	2.1	417	21.5	33
Union	16,499	380	23.0	28	1.7	352	21.3	34
Caldwell	13,366	294	22.0	23	1.7	271	20.3	35

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1999, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

**Chart continues >**

**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 1999**

County	1999 Est. Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Pulaski	57,110	1,222	21.4	44	0.8	1,178	20.6	36
McCreary	16,754	354	21.1	14	0.8	340	20.3	37
Logan	26,276	532	20.2	47	1.8	485	18.5	38
Pike	71,526	1,442	20.2	76	1.1	1,366	19.1	39
Estill	15,506	311	20.1	19	1.2	292	18.8	40
Harlan	34,273	677	19.8	65	1.9	612	17.9	41
Harrison	17,666	332	18.8	22	1.2	310	17.5	42
Shelby	30,552	568	18.6	54	1.8	514	16.8	43
Anderson	18,807	349	18.6	22	1.2	327	17.4	44
Livingston	9,481	169	17.8	7	0.7	162	17.1	45
Breathitt	15,771	280	17.8	18	1.1	262	16.6	46
Trigg	12,593	221	17.5	11	0.9	210	16.7	47
Whitley	36,130	617	17.1	38	1.1	579	16.0	48
Powell	13,264	225	17.0	13	1.0	212	16.0	49
Lyon	8,060	136	16.9	24	3.0	112	13.9	50
Grant	20,805	351	16.9	23	1.1	328	15.8	51
Menifee	5,865	96	16.4	6	1.0	90	15.3	52
Wayne	19,190	314	16.4	9	0.5	305	15.9	53
Lincoln	22,540	364	16.1	15	0.7	349	15.5	54
Marshall	30,250	483	16.0	19	0.6	464	15.3	55
Owsley	5,375	85	15.8	7	1.3	78	14.5	56
Knox	31,976	503	15.7	55	1.7	448	14.0	57
Bath	10,741	165	15.4	12	1.1	153	14.2	58
Greenup	36,732	554	15.1	32	0.9	522	14.2	59
Clay	22,780	341	15.0	37	1.6	304	13.3	60
Carter	27,106	405	14.9	43	1.6	362	13.4	61
Nicholas	7,126	104	14.6	8	1.1	96	13.5	62
Mercer	20,809	303	14.6	30	1.4	273	13.1	63
Crittenden	9,556	139	14.5	11	1.2	128	13.4	64
Lawrence	15,800	223	14.1	16	1.0	207	13.1	65
Graves	36,254	510	14.1	64	1.8	446	12.3	66
Woodford	22,773	314	13.8	28	1.2	286	12.6	67
Grayson	23,828	326	13.7	18	0.8	308	12.9	68
Russell	16,182	220	13.6	28	1.7	192	11.9	69
Barren	37,355	506	13.5	17	0.5	489	13.1	70

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1999, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Chart continues >



**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 1999**

County	1999 Est. Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Rockcastle	15,974	207	13.0	22	1.4	185	11.6	71
Gallatin	7,437	96	12.9	8	1.1	88	11.8	72
Bullitt	60,955	770	12.6	50	0.8	720	11.8	73
Knott	17,931	221	12.3	17	0.9	204	11.4	74
Hart	16,864	206	12.2	20	1.2	186	11.0	75
Lewis	13,471	162	12.0	31	2.3	131	9.7	76
Oldham	45,821	550	12.0	41	0.9	509	11.1	77
Jackson	13,040	155	11.9	11	0.8	144	11.0	78
Nelson	36,971	430	11.6	36	1.0	394	10.7	79
Metcalfe	9,596	111	11.6	4	0.4	107	11.2	80
Webster	13,460	154	11.4	11	0.8	143	10.6	81
Pendleton	13,959	159	11.4	20	1.4	139	10.0	82
Trimble	7,926	88	11.1	7	0.9	81	10.2	83
Hickman	5,146	57	11.1	9	1.7	48	9.3	84
Martin	11,901	131	11.0	6	0.5	125	10.5	85
Henry	15,023	165	11.0	25	1.7	140	9.3	86
Adair	16,462	180	10.9	23	1.4	157	9.5	87
Ohio	22,128	239	10.8	22	1.0	217	9.8	88
Johnson	23,999	249	10.4	22	0.9	227	9.5	89
Owen	10,418	108	10.4	9	0.9	99	9.5	90
McLean	9,897	102	10.3	7	0.7	95	9.6	91
Washington**	11,047	113	10.2	5	0.5	108	9.8	92
Wolfe	7,507	76	10.1	6	0.8	70	9.3	93
Floyd	43,266	437	10.1	53	1.2	384	8.9	94
Larue	13,150	132	10.0	11	0.8	121	9.2	95
Muhlenberg	31,968	308	9.6	24	0.8	284	8.9	96
Leslie	13,558	129	9.5	15	1.1	114	8.4	97
Fleming	13,605	128	9.4	14	1.0	114	8.4	98
Robertson	2,265	21	9.3	0	0.0	21	9.3	99
Magoffin	14,036	123	8.8	6	0.4	117	8.3	100
Letcher	26,069	228	8.7	14	0.5	214	8.2	101
Allen	16,854	146	8.7	12	0.7	134	8.0	102
Spencer	10,441	90	8.6	8	0.8	82	7.9	103
Lee	7,994	67	8.4	11	1.4	56	7.0	104
Todd	11,289	92	8.1	15	1.3	77	6.8	105

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.



**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 1999**

County	1999 Est. Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Ballard	8,516	68	8.0	6	0.7	62	7.3	106
Morgan	13,660	109	8.0	10	0.7	99	7.2	107
Elliott	6,533	51	7.8	5	0.8	46	7.0	108
Meade	29,195	213	7.3	12	0.4	201	6.9	109
Butler	12,019	87	7.2	9	0.7	78	6.5	110
Monroe	11,157	77	6.9	12	1.1	65	5.8	111
Edmonson	11,595	73	6.3	12	1.0	61	5.3	112
Clinton	9,464	59	6.2	6	0.6	53	5.6	113
Green	10,595	64	6.0	11	1.0	53	5.0	114
Breckinridge	17,728	103	5.8	10	0.6	93	5.2	115
Bracken	8,478	45	5.3	9	1.1	36	4.2	116
Hancock	8,977	45	5.0	6	0.7	39	4.3	117
Casey	14,908	72	4.8	15	1.0	57	3.8	118
Cumberland	6,876	28	4.1	6	0.9	22	3.2	119
Carlisle	5,386	14	2.6	2	0.4	12	2.2	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,016,803</b>	<b>87,754</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>9,863</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>77,891</b>	<b>38.6</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Violent offenses include murder, rape, robbery, and assault.

<sup>2</sup> Property Offenses include burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.

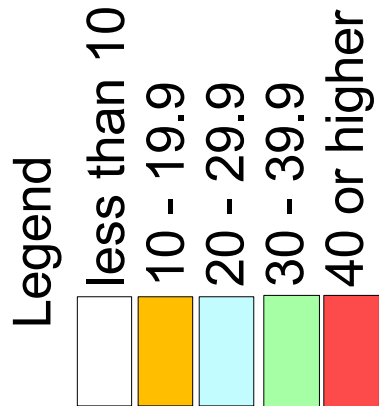
\*Crime rates calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff. Rank is based on Total Index Crime Rate.

\*\*Figures may be incomplete.

\*\*\*Those agencies listed within Franklin County that have statewide jurisdiction have been removed from Franklin County totals.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1999, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

## Map 2.g: Index Crime Rates by County



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police



**TABLE 2.6: Part I Offense Rates per 1,000 Population in 1999 for Cities Over 10,000**

Jurisdiction	Est. 1999 Population	Number of Index Offenses	Index Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Crimes	Property Offense Rate*
Newport	16,203	1,373	84.7	100	6.2	1,273	78.6
Covington	40,099	3,312	82.6	356	8.9	2,956	73.7
Paducah	25,777	1,962	76.1	185	7.2	1,777	68.9
Florence	20,171	1,432	71.0	63	3.1	1,369	67.9
Madisonville	19,768	1,357	68.6	322	16.3	1,035	52.4
Georgetown	15,270	1,016	66.5	43	2.8	973	63.7
Henderson	26,566	1,715	64.6	134	5.0	1,581	59.5
Hopkinsville	32,270	2,064	64.0	105	3.3	1,959	60.7
Bowling Green	45,550	2,912	63.9	367	8.1	2,545	55.9
Louisville	253,128	15,627	61.7	2,219	8.8	13,408	53.0
Lexington	243,785	14,909	61.2	1,913	7.8	12,996	53.3
Middlesboro	10,358	600	57.9	29	2.8	571	55.1
Frankfort	26,762	1,482	55.4	78	2.9	1,404	52.5
Richmond	28,658	1,579	55.1	94	3.3	1,485	51.8
Shively	16,757	899	53.6	125	7.5	774	46.2
Winchester	16,167	866	53.6	54	3.3	812	50.2
Ashland	22,057	1,151	52.2	102	4.6	1,049	47.6
Campbellsville	11,125	571	51.3	68	6.1	503	45.2
Nicholasville	18,146	917	50.5	52	2.9	865	47.7
St. Matthews	16,727	806	48.2	40	2.4	766	45.8
Owensboro	54,010	2,574	47.7	121	2.2	2,453	45.4
Radcliff	19,884	945	47.5	91	4.6	854	42.9
Elizabethtown	20,760	942	45.4	54	2.6	888	42.8
Berea	10,753	448	41.7	23	2.1	425	39.5
Danville	16,767	608	36.3	41	2.4	567	33.8
Somerset	13,203	452	34.2	28	2.1	424	32.1
Jeffersontown	25,641	710	27.7	39	1.5	671	26.2
Erlanger	16,990	445	26.2	12	0.7	433	25.5
Murray	16,238	408	25.1	29	1.8	379	23.3
Mayfield	10,799	244	22.6	31	2.9	213	19.7
Independence	14,193	280	19.7	7	0.5	273	19.2
Glasgow	14,398	244	16.9	9	0.6	235	16.3
Ft. Thomas	15,001	189	12.6	8	0.5	181	12.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>748,945</b>	<b>48,279</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>5,836</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>42,443</b>	<b>56.7</b>

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1999, Kentucky State Police; *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1998, Federal Bureau of Investigation



## Section Three: ARREST TRENDS

This section presents information on arrest trends in the Commonwealth as compiled by the Kentucky State Police for 1997 through 1999, the most recent years for which data are available.

- Consistent with the decline in offense rates, the arrest rate in Kentucky also declined between 1997-1999.
- The 1999 arrest rate in Kentucky generally mirrors national arrest rates. The three exceptions appear to be arrests for rape, murder, and burglary, which are significantly higher in the Commonwealth.
- In terms of raw numbers, the vast majority of arrested suspects are white. However, compared to the proportion of the population which they comprise, non-whites are over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known.
- Men are more likely to be arrested than women.

**TABLE 3.1: Adult (18+) Arrest Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, 1997-1999**

	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change 1997 to 1998*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*	National Arrest Rates
Murder	8.9	10.8	8.6	21.3	-20.4	7.0
Rape	19.6	18.1	15.1	-7.7	-16.6	12.1
Aggravated Assault	210.3	185.0	154.0	-12.0	-16.8	203.2
Robbery	51.3	47.5	37.7	-7.4	-20.6	51.3
Burglary	150.2	147.6	126.6	-1.7	-14.2	134.2
Larceny/Theft	620.7	502.3	448.3	-19.1	-10.8	564.2
Auto Theft	82.5	47.8	43.5	-42.1	-9.0	63.3
Arson		8.8	8.7		-1.1	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143.5</b>	<b>967.9</b>	<b>842.5</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-13.0</b>	<b>1,042.8</b>

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1997 - 1999, Kentucky State Police; *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1998, Federal Bureau of Investigation

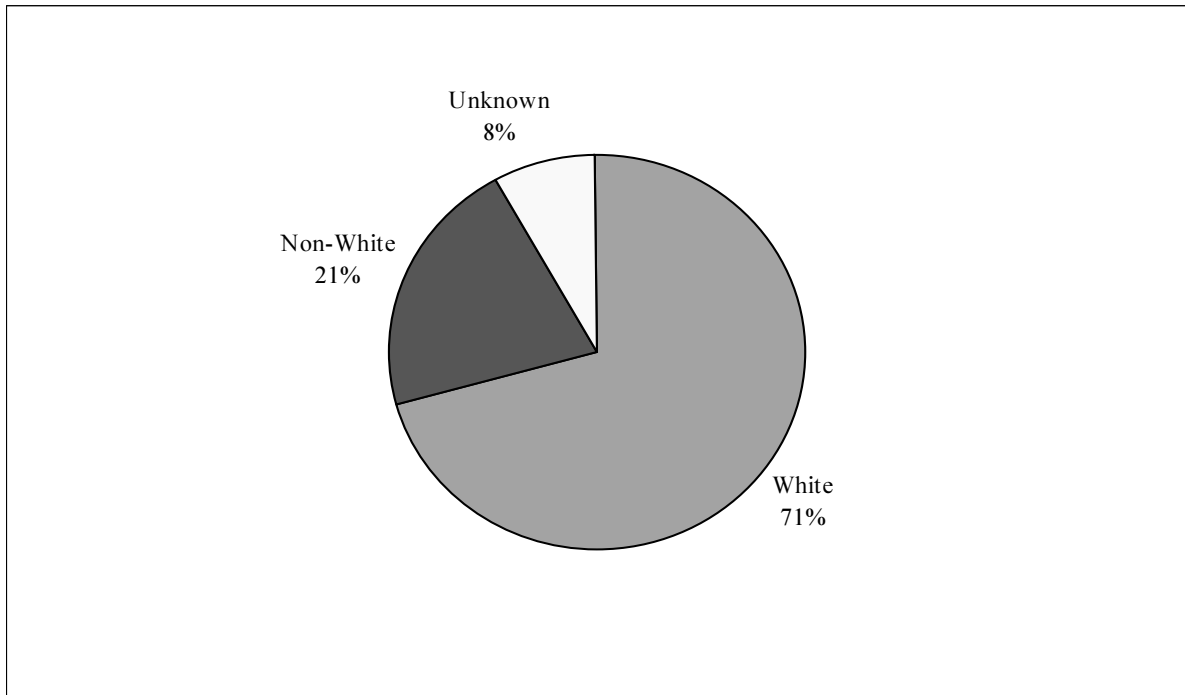


**TABLE 3.2: Total Arrests by Race, 1999**

	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown
Murder	166	54	0	0	52
Rape	313	92	0	1	99
Aggravated Assault	3,321	1,184	0	10	395
Robbery	586	554	0	1	112
Burglary	3,244	817	2	5	480
Larceny/Theft	10,902	2,964	5	41	905
Auto Theft	1,168	285	1	2	152
Arson	257	38	0	0	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,957</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,245</b>

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police

**FIGURE 3.a: Distribution of Arrests by Race, 1999**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police





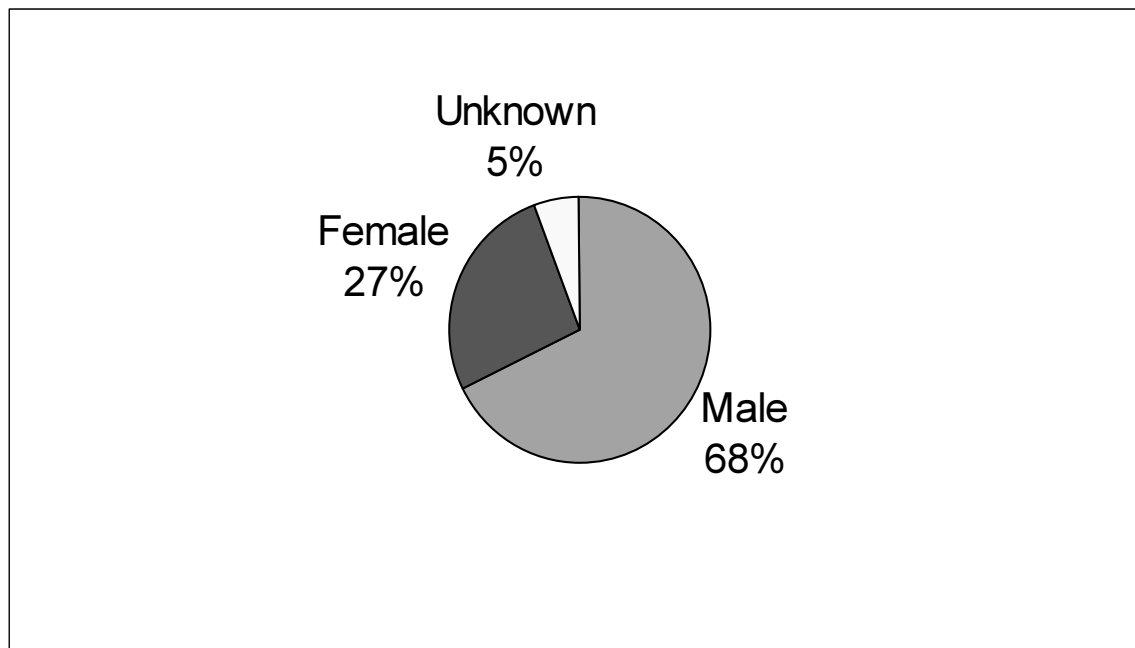
**TABLE 3.3: Total Arrests by Gender, 1999**

	Male	Female	Unknown
Murder	208	31	33
Rape	436	7	62
Aggravated Assault	3,645	1,005	260
Robbery	1,025	150	78
Burglary	3,693	496	359
Larceny/Theft	8,625	5,604	588
Auto Theft	1,204	292	112
Arson	260	45	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,096</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>1,532</b>

Note: 'Unknown' refers to cases where gender was not reported on arrest record.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police

**FIGURE 3.b: Distribution of Arrests by Gender, 1999**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police



## Section Four: BAIL RELEASE TRENDS

This section presents data about the types of bail release used in the Commonwealth. The information reported in this section pertains only to cases in which pre-trial release was granted by the court.

- After 1996, the use of personal recognizance as a form of bail release in murder cases decreased dramatically; from 9.7% to an average of approximately 3.5% in the following four years. The difference appears to be evenly distributed across cash bonds, partially secured bonds and sureties.
- The use of cash bond has shown a fairly consistent increase over the period between 1996-2000 in the following types of cases: rape, assault, robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft. The most dramatic increase occurred in rape cases, where the use of a cash bond increased from 14.2% to 24.2% during this period.
- In Fiscal Year 2000, the most commonly used form of bail release in all types of cases except murder was the partially secured bond.

**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2000**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>					
Cash	24.3	23.0	22.7	25.4	26.8
Personal Recognizance	9.7	3.0	3.4	4.6	3.1
Property Bond	28.2	23.0	26.1	31.5	22.7
Partially Secured	19.4	23.0	23.5	20.0	21.6
Surety	11.7	19.0	17.6	7.7	14.4
Unsecured	6.8	6.0	5.9	8.5	10.3
Others	0.0	3.0	0.8	2.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rape</b>					
Cash	14.2	20.1	22.8	19.5	24.2
Personal Recognizance	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.7
Property Bond	22.7	18.5	17.5	16.2	13.5
Partially Secured	28.2	29.6	30.8	29.0	27.4
Surety	16.2	16.0	12.8	17.2	12.5
Unsecured	13.0	10.3	11.0	11.6	16.2
Others	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**Chart continues >**



**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2000 (continued)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Assault</b>					
Cash	17.6	19.6	21.4	22.9	25.7
Personal Recognizance	9.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.1
Property Bond	12.0	13.6	11.3	10.7	11.2
Partially Secured	24.7	27.8	28.8	30.8	27.1
Surety	16.1	15.6	14.9	14.3	14.7
Unsecured	19.4	15.4	14.9	13.0	13.2
Others	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Robbery</b>					
Cash	20.4	21.1	15.3	22.4	24.5
Personal Recognizance	6.5	6.8	9.0	8.3	3.8
Property Bond	10.5	7.9	13.5	10.9	11.5
Partially Secured	32.7	34.1	33.8	31.0	29.3
Surety	12.9	17.7	14.8	11.8	11.1
Unsecured	16.7	11.3	12.9	15.3	18.2
Others	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Burglary</b>					
Cash	15.8	17.4	17.1	18.6	21.6
Personal Recognizance	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.1	8.1
Property Bond	11.0	11.2	9.8	10.4	9.5
Partially Secured	29.3	28.2	30.2	30.3	27.6
Surety	16.5	19.6	18.3	18.1	17.8
Unsecured	18.5	14.5	15.4	13.6	14.5
Others	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>					
Cash	19.1	20.8	21.7	23.7	26.4
Personal Recognizance	14.8	13.6	14.1	13.8	11.8
Property Bond	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.1
Partially Secured	31.1	31.3	31.7	30.7	30.7
Surety	11.8	12.1	11.3	11.5	11.3
Unsecured	19.1	17.9	17.2	16.7	16.2
Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures above include both Circuit and District Court Cases. Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**Chart continues >**



**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2000 (continued)**

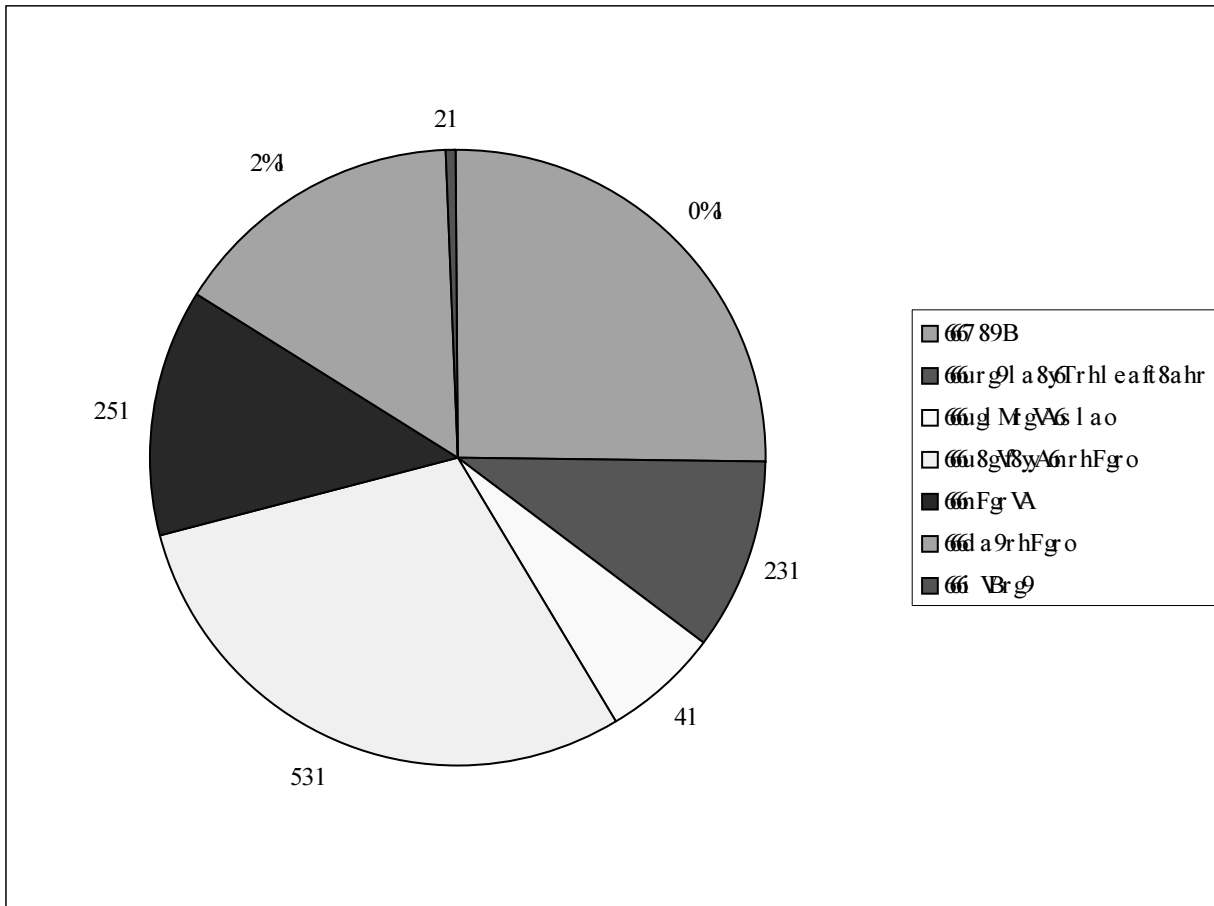
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Murder/ansr</b>					
Cash	24.3	24.0	20.0	27.5	66.6
8Pesroanl PRr cogaoRP	22.3	25.z	3.5	22.9	3.5
8er lPett yroB	4.d	22.d	25.4	9.0	z.3
8aepant SPRuePB	69.d	60.3	6z.d	64.7	6d.d
SuePrt	62.2	2z.7	65.9	27.9	62.4
UosPRuePB	23.6	23.7	27.7	24.0	29.6
OphPes	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.d	5.3
Tr pan	255.5	255.5	255.5	255.5	255.5
<b>Mgdh</b>					
Cash	2d.d	2z.d	23.0	69.0	2z.4
8Pesroanl PRr cogaoRP	9.d	9.3	25.5	4.9	z.d
8er lPett yroB	22.z	20.5	65.3	29.7	25.3
8aepant SPRuePB	69.6	64.2	60.0	29.7	09.2
SuePrt	69.6	64.2	2z.9	2z.2	23.6
UosPRuePB	2z.2	22.4	25.5	27.d	25.2
OphPes	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.z
Tr pan	77.7	255.5	255.5	255.5	255.5

Note: Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**FIGURE 4.a: Distribution of Bail Imposed in Index Offenses,  
Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

# Section Five: COURT DISPOSITION, SENTENCING TRENDS

This section presents information from the Administrative Office of the Courts on case dispositions and sentencing trends for Index Offenses.

- Table 5.1 shows that convictions for rape have consistently decreased from 1996 to 2000. Convictions for robbery and burglary have significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000.
- Table 5.2 shows the sentences of prison, life or 25 years without parole increased for the charges of murder/manslaughter, rape, and arson from 1999 to 2000. In 1999, 83.8% of offenders convicted of murder/manslaughter were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 90.0%. In 1999, 86.5% of convicted rapists were sentenced to life, prison, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 91.0%. In 1999, 57.1 % of offenders convicted for arson were sentenced to life, prison, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 59.8%.
- The sentences of prison, life, or 25 years without parole decreased for the charges of assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft. The biggest decline was for the charge of larceny/theft. In 1999, 56.7% of offenders convicted of larceny/theft were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions decreased to 30.1%.

**TABLE 5.1: AOC Case Dispositions by Offense for Fiscal Years 1996-2000**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>					
A mended	120	138	131	107	116
A cquitted/Dismissed	91	82	103	72	65
Divers ion	0	0	0	0	0
Other	181	151	154	162	149
Convictions	143	162	168	171	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>474</b>
<b>Assault</b>					
A mended	1,296	1,356	1,449	1,524	1,734
A cquitted/Dismissed	1,618	1,613	1,666	1,743	1,626
Divers ion	16	9	14	11	44
Other	968	1,103	1,140	1,172	1,405
Convictions	805	753	923	1,004	735
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>5,544</b>
<b>Rape</b>					
A mended	246	229	226	223	209
A cquitted/Dismissed	382	330	311	317	252
Divers ion	2	2	2	2	7
Other	341	330	334	320	330
Convictions	212	202	192	189	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>969</b>

Chart continues >

**TABLE 5.1: AOC Case Dispositions by Offense for Fiscal Years 1996-2000, (continued)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Robbery</b>					
Amended	383	414	437	432	483
Acquitted/Dismissed	585	533	540	539	499
Diversion	0	1	2	2	3
Other	608	572	639	569	528
Convictions	438	509	497	496	337
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>1,850</b>
<b>Burglary</b>					
Amended	1,241	1,313	1,389	1,316	1,425
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,721	1,740	1,816	1,854	1,608
Diversion	14	8	10	36	64
Other	1,711	1,856	1,810	1,800	1,778
Convictions	1,326	1,481	1,513	1,576	1,209
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>6,084</b>
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>					
Amended	1,330	1,479	1,519	1,494	1,840
Acquitted/Dismissed	5,866	6,009	5,748	5,648	5,030
Diversion	134	100	98	138	395
Other	1,983	2,123	2,121	2,148	2,515
Convictions	9,263	10,136	9,976	9,885	10,121
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,576</b>	<b>19,847</b>	<b>19,462</b>	<b>19,313</b>	<b>19,901</b>
<b>Auto Theft</b>					
Amended	205	228	196	231	232
Acquitted/Dismissed	567	564	563	585	430
Diversion	5	5	2	8	8
Other	360	373	352	351	322
Convictions	215	259	242	241	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,171</b>
<b>Arson</b>					
Amended	98	97	114	93	106
Acquitted/Dismissed	91	107	96	105	99
Diversion	1	1	2	2	9
Other	124	109	102	94	108
Convictions	83	102	79	91	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>393</b>

\* The "other" category includes twenty-six dispositions. They are as follows: affirmed, commitment of juvenile to CHR, commitment of juvenile to DJJ, deceased, enhanced, extradition, failure to appear, fugitive, grand jury, granted, hung jury, incompetent to stand trial, indictment by grand jury, merged, mistrial, no action taken by grand jury, no true bill returned by grand jury, other, peace bond, pre-payable citation paid, remanded, reversed, sealed records, set aside/voided, transfer, and vacated judgment.

Note: This table presents the number of dispositions reached in cases heard in each fiscal year. It does not reflect the actual number of cases, since more than one disposition may be reached in a case.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 5.2: Percentage of Charges within Each Index Receiving Specific Sentences**

	1999	6777	820Mur e / aun2 1999s 6777
<b>l g0h20tl auRagn/ r20</b>			
Gsh243074526.8P.eG.2h.r 5Ch37	onlo	Rclc	gli
z5a8	oln	i lc	9P1lo
pht 53 Chy5Bh2	clc	clc	clc
dB57. Chy5Bh2	nlg	i lR	n8li
S 75B1	nln	cIU	9o1lo
OIS ITI*	clc	clc	clc
OB17C	cIR	cIU	9nln
<b>Rap2</b>			
Gsh243074526.8P.eG.2h.r 5Ch37	oUP	R1lc	PI8
z5a8	PII	nln	9nPIn
pht 53 Chy5Bh2	cli	clc	9lcclc
dB57. Chy5Bh2	gli	Plc	9n8li
S 75B1	clc	clc	clc
OIS ITI*	clc	clc	clc
OB17C	cIP	cIU	8clc
<b>ARRagr</b>			
Gsh243074526.8P.eG.2h.r 5Ch37	8olP	8i lc	9IPlo
z5a8	PPII	PRlg	glo
pht 53 Chy5Bh2	nln	8lI	9nUi
dB57. Chy5Bh2	lcIU	lcIg	cIR
S 75B1	clc	clc	clc
OIS ITI*	clo	lI8	Pclc
OB17C	lli	8I8	Pgll
<b>Robb20y</b>			
Gsh243074526.8P.eG.2h.r 5Ch37	gUg	UcIn	981li
z5a8	lIln	li IU	8RI8
pht 53 Chy5Bh2	cli	cIn	98Plc
dB57. Chy5Bh2	lIli	8i lc	lIU8
S 75B1	cII	cII	clc
OIS ITI*	clc	cII	
OB17C	cIU	cIU	clc
<b>Bg0npa0y</b>			
Gsh243074526.8P.eG.2h.r 5Ch37	gclg	Uli	9lnl8
z5a8	lnlR	IUR	8lIU
pht 53 Chy5Bh2	cIP	cIP	clc
dB57. Chy5Bh2	li lc	lolo	ni ln
S 75B1	clc	clc	clc
OIS ITI*	cII	cII	clc
OB17C	clo	8ln	loglP

Chart continues >





**TABLE 5.2: Percentage of Charges within Each Index Receiving Specific Sentences**

	1999	2000	Percent Change 1999- 2000
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>			
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	56.7	30.1	-46.9
Jail	30.9	40.2	30.1
Local Probation	1.2	0.9	-25.0
State Probation	10.4	23.2	123.1
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.6	5.5	816.7
<b>Auto Theft</b>			
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	50.4	43.8	-13.1
Jail	22.6	38.7	71.2
Local Probation	0.3	0.7	133.3
State Probation	25.3	14.2	-43.9
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.5	1.4	180.0
Other	0.9	1.3	44.4
<b>Arson</b>			
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	57.1	59.8	4.7
Jail	18.7	20.3	8.6
Local Probation	0.4	0.1	-75.0
State Probation	21.9	18.5	-15.5
Death	1.0	0.3	-70.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	0.9	0.0

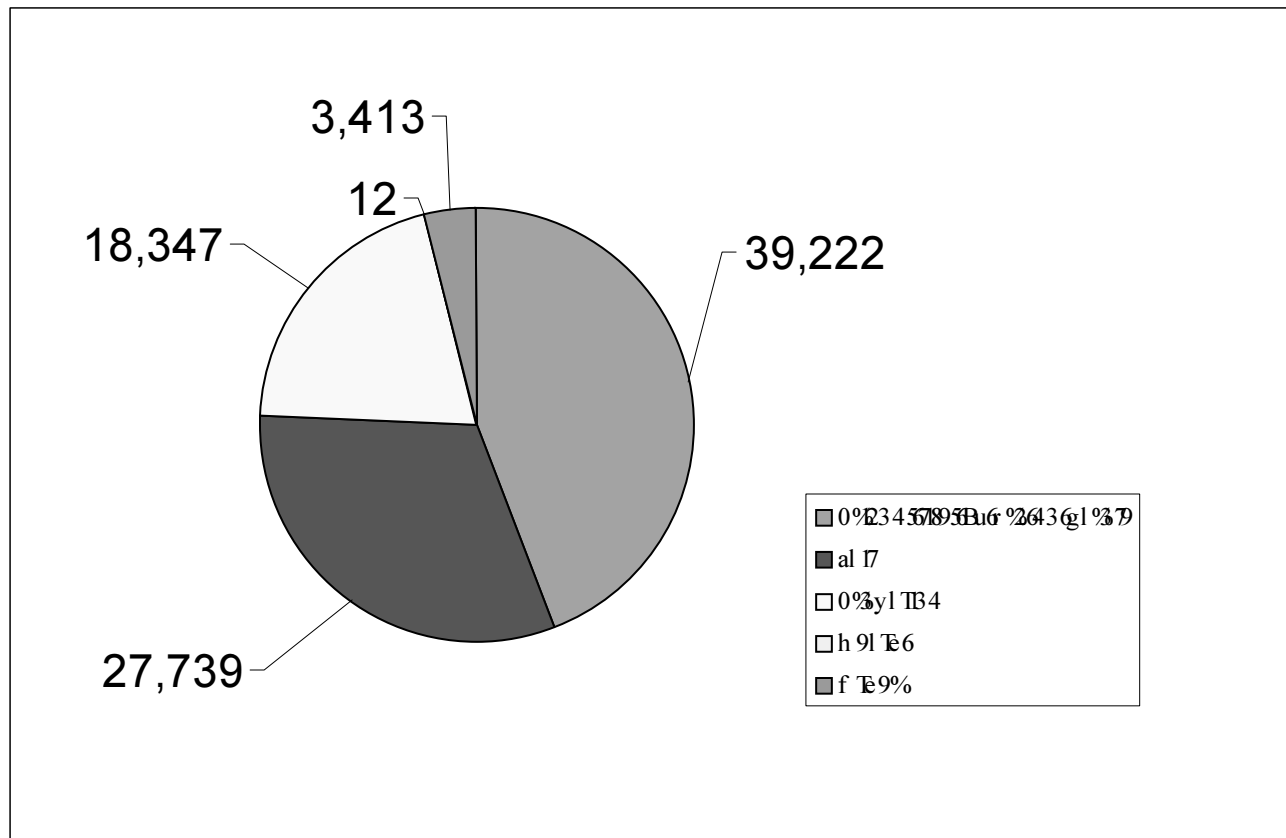
\*Alcohol and Drug Education.

Note: Percent change calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council staff.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**FIGURE 5.a: Distribution of Sentences Imposed for Index Offense Charges, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



# Section Six: TRIAL COURT CASELOAD TRENDS

In this section, Circuit and District Court case data, as well as data from the Department of Public Advocacy, are presented.

## *Circuit and District Court Data:*

- The number of cases disposed in Circuit Court varies greatly by district. In Fiscal Year 2001, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 3,012 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to a low of 82 in the 47<sup>th</sup> District. Similar variation exists in District Court.
- The number of felony, misdemeanor, and traffic cases disposed of in District and Circuit Court consistently increased from Fiscal Year 1992-2000. In 2001, there was a slight decrease.

## *Department of Public Advocacy Data:*

- In 2000, the vast majority of the cases handled by the Department of Public Advocacy (97%) were managed by the Trial Division and 79% of these were heard in District Court.
- Since 1996, the workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Office has increased from 66,284 to 86,422—an increase of 30%.

**TABLE 6.1: Circuit Court Cases Disposed in Fiscal Years 1999-2001**

Circuit	Counties	1999	2000	2001	Total
1	BALLARD, CARLISLE, FULTON, HICKMAN	224	201	227	652
2	MCCRACKEN	281	371	386	1,038
3	CHRISTIAN	546	637	554	1,737
4	HOPKINS	298	331	276	905
5	CRITTENDEN, UNION, WEBSTER	121	184	150	455
6	DAVISS	404	448	483	1,335
7	LOGAN, TODD	257	280	262	799
8	WARREN	879	1,242	938	3,059
9	HARDIN	351	384	563	1,298
10	HART, LARUE, NELSON	399	309	332	1,040
11	GREEN, MARION, TAYLOR, WASHINGTON	521	567	611	1,699
12	HENRY, OLDHAM, TRIMBLE	167	121	144	432
13	GARRARD, JESSAMINE	233	229	271	733
14	BOURBON, SCOTT, WOODFORD	178	217	255	650
15	CARROLL, GRANT, OWEN	228	244	248	720

Chart continues >

**TABLE 6.1: Circuit Court Cases Disposed in Fiscal Years 1999-2001,  
(continued)**

Circuit	Counties	1999	2000	2001	Total
16	KENTON	703	785	672	2,160
17	CAMPBELL	551	546	417	1,514
18	HARRISON, NICHOLAS, PENDLETON, ROBERTSON	126	145	132	403
19	BRACKEN, FLEMING, MASON	119	165	204	488
20	GREENUP, LEWIS	207	227	196	630
21	BATH, MENIFEE, MONTGOMERY, ROWAN	314	273	286	873
22	FAYETTE	1,610	1,497	1,399	4,506
23	ESTILL, LEE, OWSLEY	145	89	102	336
24	JOHNSON, LAWRENCE, MARTIN	137	157	165	459
25	CLARK, MADISON	207	236	265	443
26	HARLAN	131	156	171	458
27	KNOX, LAUREL	418	364	370	1,152
28	LINCOLN, PULASKI, ROCKCASTLE	405	298	432	1,135
29	ADAIR, CASEY, CUMBERLAND, MONROE	518	667	455	1,640
30	JEFFERSON	3,549	3,531	3,012	10,092
31	FLOYD	186	132	136	454
32	BOYD	169	194	235	598
33	PERRY	209	124	113	446
34	MCCREARY, WHITLEY	224	314	218	756
35	PIKE	692	595	465	1,752
36	KNOTT, MAGOFFIN	101	99	92	292
37	CARTER, ELLIOTT, MORGAN	157	141	166	464
38	BUTLER, EDMONSON, HANCOCK, OHIO	362	267	336	965
39	BREATHITT, POWELL, WOLFE	314	328	264	906
40	CLINTON, RUSSELL, WAYNE	404	309	300	1,013
41	CLAY, JACKSON, LESLIE	190	219	200	609
42	CALLOWAY, MARSHALL	262	373	353	988
43	BARREN, METCALFE	335	419	448	1,202
44	BELL	197	228	184	609
45	MCLEAN, MUHLENBERG	196	300	304	800
46	BRECKINRIDGE, GRAYSON, MEADE	349	391	362	1,102
47	LETCHER	148	101	82	331
48	FRANKLIN	221	281	466	968
49	ALLEN, SIMPSON	215	228	161	604
50	BOYLE, MERCER	231	180	194	605
51	HENDERSON	257	196	318	771
52	GRAVES	193	197	257	647
53	ANDERSON, SHELBY, SPENCER	184	163	184	531
54	BOONE, GALLATIN	388	388	444	1,220
55	BULLITT	144	127	107	378
56	CALDWELL, LIVINGSTON, LYON, TRIGG	158	185	222	565
Total		20,713	21,380	20,589	62,682

Note: Cases include felony, misdemeanor, juvenile and traffic.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**TABLE 6.2: District Court Cases Disposed in Fiscal Years 1999-2001**

County	1999	2000	2001	Total
Adair	2,405	2,847	3,547	8,799
Allen	1,969	2,060	1,924	5,953
Anderson	2,866	3,143	2,759	8,768
Ballard	1,906	2,114	1,869	5,889
Barren	8,122	6,475	7,399	21,996
Bath	1,175	1,606	1,304	4,085
Bell	6,588	6,636	6,439	19,663
Boone	12,929	11,476	12,644	37,049
Bourbon	3,090	3,132	3,294	9,516
Boyd	5,566	5,696	5,668	16,930
Boyle	3,556	3,095	2,706	9,357
Bracken	908	661	619	2,188
Breathitt	1,980	2,347	2,628	6,955
Breckinridge	2,003	1,994	1,730	5,727
Bullitt	6,827	7,592	8,356	22,775
Butler	1,547	1,657	1,336	4,540
Caldwell	1,267	1,364	1,190	3,821
Calloway	3,574	3,573	3,416	10,563
Campbell	15,165	12,532	12,143	39,840
Carlisle	586	492	537	1,615
Carroll	3,393	4,028	3,191	10,612
Carter	4,400	5,242	5,310	14,952
Casey	1,867	1,660	1,491	5,018
Christian	8,914	8,735	7,812	25,461
Clark	4,855	5,566	5,496	15,917
Clay	7,449	5,357	5,684	18,490
Clinton	2,018	2,302	2,058	6,378
Crittenden	1,080	1,281	1,176	3,537
Cumberland	1,226	1,016	959	3,201
Daviess	14,534	15,426	14,305	44,265
Edmonson	701	652	690	2,043
Elliott	656	692	503	1,851
Estill	2,147	2,230	2,012	6,389
Fayette	52,438	44,674	41,642	138,754
Fleming	1,334	1,305	1,120	3,759
Floyd	10,530	7,728	6,327	24,585
Franklin	11,234	9,737	8,189	29,160
Fulton	2,003	2,323	1,877	6,203
Gallatin	1,452	1,941	2,226	5,619
Garrard	1,839	2,391	2,490	6,720
Grant	3,442	3,603	3,607	10,652
Graves	4,274	5,610	5,206	15,090

Chart continues &gt;

**TABLE 6.2: District Court Cases Disposed in FY 1999-2001, (continued)**

County	1999	2000	2001	Total
Grayson	2,600	2,876	3,125	8,601
Green	1,065	1,148	927	3,140
Greenup	3,880	3,692	3,501	11,073
Hancock	1,468	1,152	1,043	3,663
Hardin	13,052	13,276	12,080	38,408
Harlan	6,984	5,824	5,630	18,438
Harrison	2,691	2,519	2,384	7,594
Hart	1,866	2,308	1,735	5,909
Henderson	10,855	9,378	8,654	28,887
Henry	2,871	3,005	2,998	8,874
Hickman	624	619	450	1,693
Hopkins	6,888	6,988	6,185	20,061
Jackson	1,811	1,969	1,793	5,573
Jefferson	264,629	209,643	146,395	620,667
Jessamine	5,292	7,409	6,706	19,407
Johnson	3,650	3,536	3,258	10,444
Kenton	22,879	26,094	23,402	72,375
Knott	4,103	3,987	2,242	10,332
Knox	5,780	6,300	5,713	17,793
Larue	1,618	1,211	1,464	4,293
Laurel	9,746	11,141	9,701	30,588
Lawrence	1,893	2,668	2,212	6,773
Lee	956	1,155	1,140	3,251
Leslie	2,325	2,615	2,558	7,498
Letcher	3,679	2,866	2,921	9,466
Lewis	1,579	1,257	1,263	4,099
Lincoln	3,065	3,011	2,496	8,572
Livingston	1,376	1,373	1,450	4,199
Logan	3,882	5,373	4,652	13,907
Lyon	3,583	3,549	2,513	9,645
McCracken	9,251	8,607	7,055	24,913
McCreary	3,267	2,525	2,404	8,196
McLean	831	891	1,091	2,813
Madison	12,728	17,534	15,960	46,222
Magoffin	1,759	1,758	1,395	4,912
Marion	3,083	3,273	3,039	9,395
Marshall	4,255	3,993	2,826	11,074
Martin	1,340	1,403	1,208	3,951
Mason	2,649	2,743	2,542	7,934
Meade	2,610	2,480	2,521	7,611
Menifee	633	612	576	1,821

Chart continues &gt;



**TABLE 6.2: District Court Cases Disposed in FY 1999-2001, (continued)**

County	1999	2000	2001	Total
Grayra	sm2n	sq 60	sq 80	8æ, ,
Gr 7y3lr	en, 8	eæ8s	eæ6s	næ8s,
G 4a r	eæ9u	eæe8	08e	9æe8
G 47p Hrac	9q n6	9æ80	9æe0	uæ9e
G ap34	eæ, 0	sq 6e	sæ90	6au2
G kdlr4i rap	9æ06	9æ9e	sa, s	e, me0
l r lt 4	8æu0	6æss	8q, 0	e0q s0
l mæd 13t	0n0	0e0	229	sm9u
J dm	eæ9s	eæ6e	eæuu	6æ0s
J lf d3H	6æ6e	8æ2e	um26	seæu2
J hr4	uu8	eq u9	eæ, u	9æu0
J h t lrc	unu	eæeu	eæ98	9æ, n
Kr4f lr7 4	eæ96	eæu,	eæss	9ænn2
Kraæ	6æ08	naæ69	6q 82	e6æ, 8
Kærr	eeæ0,	e, æsn	0m9e	9, æ96
K hr ll	saæ88	saænn,	saænn	0æ06,
Kk13txm	0æ2,	uq 99	0æ99	s6æ098
L ira7 4	e6e	e, 9	e9e	906
L yxy3t 7lr	9æ8u	9q su	9æ9e	uæ0su
L h 34	9æe,	næu0	næ66	esæ989
Lkttr ll	sænn,	sæ, 6	sæ2,	8æe6
wy 77	6æ, 6	nænn,	6æ26	e6æs,
wdr li c	6æ9u	6æ, 8	næ0,	enæns6
wæhlvt 4	sæ, 2	sq, u	sq e,	8æs8
wæ4yra	eæus	en, ,	eæ8u	9æ8e
g3cl a	næ0n	9æu2	næ0s	esææ89
g ff	u2u	eæ, n	0u6	saæ20
g æpp	enæ6u	eæ0e	eæe8	næ68
g æhli lr	n, 2	6su	6e2	enæ69
Mæm4	sq sn	sæ28,	sæ06,	2æ9n
C 3æar4	s9æ6,	e6ææ8n	e6æu6	66æ, u
C 3tdæp7 4	eæus	eæ06,	eæ9e	6æ29
C 3æ4r	sæes	sæ886	smænn	2æ9e
C rit 7a	eæe8	eænn	eæ09	nænn9
C dæælræc	6ænn0	0æen	næe8	e0q 20
C 15r	9æ06,	9q n9	9q 9,	uæus9
C f5 æf	næes	6æ08	næ02	enæ06
g 71	0, eæs6	29uæ02u	8æeæ, ,	sæ0sæ, n

Note: Cases include felony, misdemeanor, juvenile and traffic.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 6.3: District and Circuit Court Cases Disposed Statewide, Fiscal Years 1992-2001**

Fiscal Year	Circuit Court		District Court				Total Cases Disposed
	Appeals	Felonies	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Traffic	Juvenile	
1992	316	15,883	47,518	173,709	314,296	43,472	595,194
1993	383	18,801	42,165	163,172	318,504	45,371	588,396
1994	419	17,749	41,312	170,529	281,312	47,981	559,302
1995	499	18,933	45,794	184,796	267,044	54,972	572,038
1996	512	18,900	44,586	184,891	305,507	53,808	608,204
1997	522	18,908	45,603	192,496	291,585	51,926	601,040
1998	424	20,208	46,186	180,134	348,468	43,187	638,607
1999	366	20,533	45,104	206,660	424,745	49,329	746,737
2000	385	21,358	47,296	217,065	436,016	49,339	771,459
2001	322	20,586	46,590	196,230	360,565	46,929	671,222

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts





**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001**

County	Circuit Criminal			Appeals			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
1 BAR	D	CC	DS		E		DS	CC	DI	ISC
1 HUT	CD	IO	IS		D	E	ON	IC	IS	CH
1 TBRMT	SC	H	HE	E	D	D	SC	IS	HD	DIN
2 AFAB	H	IE	SC	H	E		ID	IE	HE	II
2 ARUT	CN	NI	NO	O	N	O	,E	N,	NO	DENC
2 A07	NN	NN	SS	E	S	N	NN	NO	SO	NN
2 UF	DO	C	DCS	I	I		EN	NS	DCI	IN
2 MTU	NH	ND	SEN	DI	S	I	NCD	NH	SE	NCO
2 M6MT	HD	N	CS	D	E	E	H	N	CS	DOH
2 MB	DI,	DS	NH		DE	D	DD	ES	N	DON
2 MRU	D,	DS	,O	E	D	S	D,	DH	DED	NH
2 R3PUT	S	E	NS	H	D	E	,	D	NS	NS
2 RA07100	DD	,E	DS	S	D	E	DH	,D	DS	NSE
2 R3PLTRBU	DDS	DEI	DSN	D		D	DDH	DEC	DH	DI
2 6H00	DSS	DO	DEO	N	H	I	DSO	DN	DDN	N
2 60UR	DDD	IC	C	D	E	E	DD	IC	C	DDN
WABVUF	SS	OE	,D	E	E		SS	OE	,N	EO
WAMWAS	DNE	ED	DI	H	D	S	DNH	E	DI	DSE
WAGY5UF	HHD	HSI	SDO	O	C	C	HHC	HHS	S H	DHNO
WARIKU	N	I	N	N		E	N	C	N	S
WARMF	,S	,E	,H	D	D	D	,H	,D	,I	C
WARLR	,D	CE	,H	E	E	E	,D	CE	,H	,D
WAK8	DOS	HH	DOH	E		D	DOS	HO	DOI	IEO
WRKLAT	HSI	INO	HHS	S	DH	H	HHE	I H	HI	HHS
WEAP	CI	DED	DEH	D	D	D	CO	DE	DEI	,H
WEAS	DEE	CE	DED	E	D	E	DEE	CD	DED	DEE
WHOMT	,O	CC	CS		E	D	,,	CC	CH	O
WR00TBUT	S	H	ND	E		E	S	HS	ND	S
W6G5URATB	HH	SD	N	D		E	HI	SN	N	DNC
J AILKK	SES	SSC	SCN		N		SEI	SHD	SCH	SEC
EBGMKMT	SE	SC	CE	E		S	SE	HE	CS	DOS
EHIM0	NS	DS	DC	D	E	E	NH	DS	DC	N
EKIF	H	SN	HD	S	D		HI	SS	HN	DHN
FA800U	DI DE	DS, O	DN,	CC	NE	N	DI CC	DH O	DS	DOI
FRUGIT9	S	SD	N	N	D	E	SH	S	N	D N
FIM8B	DCI	DN	DN	S	I	D	D E	DNC	DNC	D S
FRAPHT	D	CD	SI I	H	DI	DD	I	,O	SOO	DEEE
F6IMT	DEE	,D	DEO	N	E	E	DEN	,D	DEO	DEI
GAFAIT	NN	O	SD	E		E	NN	,	SD	DEN
GARRAB	HE	I H	CI	N		S	HN	IC	,E	HI
GRAT0	CC	,,	D	S	DI	H	,	DDH	D O	NNS

Chart continues >

**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

County	Circuit Criminal			Appeals			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
1 BALD	, C	, I	SEI	C	, F	, U	, T	SU	, ,	
1 BCDNH	, , E	, FI	, ,	K	S	, , E	, F	, SK	CIF	
1 BRH	EU	I F	F	, ,	, ,	EI	I E	EK	ET	
1 BRHM	, EC	, EC	, SF	S	K	U	, EE	, EC	, CK	FCT
4 AHDN7	S	SS	CF	K	K	K	S	SS	CF	S
4 AB5H	CE	CIF	EUC		U	T	CUK	C K	EL	, 8CS,
4 ABAH	, C	, EU	, I	S	K	K	, CC	, EU	, I	, CE
4 ABSNH	UF	I E	UK	S	, ,	UU	I U	U	SKC	
4 AP	TS	TS	, KK	, C	C	TC	TE	, KC	TF	
4 RH6RDH	SEI	, U	C, T	K	K	, SEI	, U	C	I I S	
4 RHO	U	CC	U	F	S	, UE	CE	US	U	
4 5079 AH	CS	SF	F	W	W	W	CS	SF	F	, KE
4 N275HD	S T	CC	SI U	U	U	S	CKF	CC	SI T	C, K
VA07DNH	E	T	ET	F	K	U	UC	T	UF	SKT
VR6RDH	C&F	C&C	C&S	, CC	, E	C&EUT	C&EUF	C&SI	C&ETI	
VRD9 5HR	, TC	, UF	, TE	C	C	K	, TU	, U	, TE	ECT
VNMDH	I C	I	S	K	, F	I C	I S	U	I C	
J RHNH	I KC	I TE	U S	, U	, T	U	I	TKC	U T	S&SKK
J HNP	FC	CC	FF	C	K	C	FU	CC	FI	F
J HNV	, EF	, FT	, KI	, K	S	, EE	, FT	, , K	F, C	
EAMR	US	UE	FU	K	S	S	US	U	FT	US
EAMR3	SUF	S, U	SUS	S	F	F	SUU	SSK	SUU	I ES
EAF BRDR	FK	CC	CC	K	K	, FK	CC	CF	FK	
ERR	U	SE	SC	, ,	K	UT	SU	SC	, , I	
ERDR	C	ET	F	K	, K	C	E	F	C	
ER0YRB	, FT	, K	TS	K	K	, , FT	, K	TC	CCS	
ERF 5D	EF	I F	I S	K	, K	EF	I E	I S	EF	
ESDNH	UT	UT	EI	, K	S	U	UT	E	, U	
ESLSDNH	CC	FC	FU	S	C	S	CE	FU	FT	CI
ENGH	SKK	, U	, ,	I	I	T	SKI	SKC	, UK	
EONH	FT	C	E	K	K	K	FT	C	E	FT
M0CB07RH	ST	CI	CTU	SK	, U	T	CK	CTI	C F	, 8KTS
M0CBR0	, KC	K	T	K	, ,	, KC	, TS	, KC		
M0ER4H	S	U	I	W	W	W	S	U	I	, TI
MA65DNH	, S	, CE	, UK	S	S	S	, SC	, CI	, US	, SE
MAGNGH	ET	UU	FT	K	K	K	ET	UU	FT	, I S
MAENH	, F	, E	SCS	C	U	, I	, I	SK	SF	SKK
MAED/A3	, CS	, IS	, ,	U	F	C	, CT	, IU	, F	EKT
MAEFH	SF	CS	FK	K	K	, SF	CS	F	SF	
MADNH	EC	, KF	, CF	F	F	K	EI	, KI	, CF	S
MRA6R	, SK	, CT	, KK	C	C	E	, SC	, F	, KE	, SU

Chart continues &gt;



**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

County	Circuit Criminal			Appeals			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
1 BAIRB	D	,	, D	C	I	I	DD	,	, D	SI
1 BFBE	CI	UT	ON	,	I	U	CI	UT	CI	CI T
1 BFKMB	U	UD	NI	I	C	I	U	U	NI	CS,
1 2AE2B	ON	SD	NN	C	,	I	OS	SU	NN	CO
1 2A420 BE7	CN	C	C S	,	C		CN	C D	CD	N
1 2E4KA	D	N	UD	I	D	C	D	U	U	D
1 65N48BE4	CTN	, DO	, IN	D	I	I	CN	, DO	, IN	TCT
3 BN2A	, UU	CT	CST	O	O		, T	CNC	CC	, ND
3 IF52MP	C	D	,	I	I	C	C	D	, U	NC
9 5I2	CS,	C O	C I	I	I	C	CS,	C O	C C	CS,
9 M5K0	SN	N	TU	D		,	CI	NI	TN	, DD
9 VBA	T	UU	DC	,	I	C	S	UU	D	U
9 VPMB7	, T	, C	, S	,	C	,	, S	, ,	DI	SI
GBA W12A	I	DI	DO	C		,	C	I	C	,
GBH7	, IO	C	CCD	S			, CN	C S	CCN	T,
GLXB	TQ	UOU	TU	CU	, ,	D	NN	TCN	TS	N ,
G2VBM	CD	C	CC	C	,	I	CDU	C T	CC	DN
G6NMYL	, CT	CT	, SU	I	I	U	, CT	CT	, CI	, CT
J 28BH2A	S	,	C	I	C	I	S	D	C	, I
J 2FYFKMB	C C	TS	CI	,	,	D	C D	N	OD	C U
J 2VKA	NO	N	CC	,	C	I	SC	NU	CC	, N
J 6PEBM	CCS	CI T	C N	,	,	C	, II	CI S	C S	, I,
vF2HH	NS	CCU	C C	I		N	NS	CCO	C S	D U
v5BMB7	CCD	O	CCO	C		,	CC	OS	C C	CCU
v10 EP2A	C	CTC	ON	C	I	C	C U	CTC	OS	I
vEBAFBE	, D	CN	CU	I	C	I	, D	CS	CU	, D
FK7ME	CCC	CSI	, D	I	,	,	CCC	CS,	, DI	TI O
F2VW	UN	S	NC	I	I	I	UN	S	NC	UN
FH44	DD	DD	D	C	D	,	D	DI	DI	CI T
FH0 8MB	CC	CT	CS	C	I	I	, I	CT	CS	, C
GA2A	NI	ST	NU	I	C	I	N	SN	NU	, D
MKHBA	SNO	CC	ODS	S	N	, I	SSN	CC O	CCS	SCU
MKP5IA42A	SI	CCS	OT	C	C	C	SC	CCO	ON	, ON
MK7AB	CI O	CCU	SC	C	D	,	CCI	CCS	CC	CCC
MB8PHE	, N	T		I	I	D	, N	T	N	C I
M5LMB7	C C	, ,	CCN	C	,	,	C ,	, , T	CCO	C D
M2NB	UD	O	C	T	C	I	TU	CU	C	, I O
M22W2EW	O	TD	U	C	C	,	U	T	U	UC
Ci Cr c	ut mes	ueo 19	ut d 29	s 9e	s 21	s ul	ueo t 0	uem00	ut o 9e	s 2o t 9

\* Criminal Appeal data is not available.  
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001**

Overall	Total			County			Annual		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
1 BAR	D	D	C	, ID	IDD	S E	HQ I	H D	DFUT,
1 BAH	E	I	UD	ESK	, TD	E U	FIDD	FII S	FICD
1 BBNH	E	UI	UE	CD	SD	ID	E KI	DFIT T	H IC
4 AOB	IS	C	SI	DKS	D ,	, I	HETK	H DD	IE, D
4 ARNH	D E	DDS	DST	DF DD	ISUC	ICCD	EHUE	UCDS	KH D
4 A07	U	E	ED	UTD	UUU	D ,	I UD	F DI	SCE
4 N0	DI I	UCE	UKD	E KS	H UK	ISDC	KHD ,	KFI I	UISTI
4 22HN	F ,	F CK	HKK	UITE	UITE	KFTCD	I RUEK	EICD	, H SK
4 26B2H	DEU	DIK	DKE	SI S	I UT	, CU	E SS	ICKI	DF DK
4 28B	UKD	UDC	UDS	RUC	H T	IKDS	UEI U	UH KD	UEUU
4 28ON	DU	DKE	D S	F E	FIEK	S, C	KI K	IEI D	RST
4 R3PNH	KE	KS	KU	CD	I K	EC	ECC	UEU	UET
4 RA07100	ET	DUU	DT	, UD	, ES	I UE	CTC	F S	IKKD
4 R3PIH9N	KS	, ,	U	, S	, T	, ES	FII U	FT,	I SE
4 6000	KKI	UCT	KI ,	ISKE	ISSD	IS, I	UCCI	KE CS	EFTS,
4 600R	II	SS	CE	UDC	UUC	UDI	FT, I	FICC	I SI
WABVNO	SU	UD	C	K E	KCK	KEU	, EE	, E	EUT
WAVAS	USI	UET	U, E	CCC	FITD	FIDD	ISU	IC I	H KC
WAGY5NO	C S	SUT	I CS	UH E	UIC K	UKED	SIESU	, RU U	, RUSU
WARMON	ED	C	US	SI	TD	SC	KT	UU	USK
WARTO	D	DE	, U	, , E	I KI	, I K	DFUES	DIC, T	DF S,
WARR	DET	CS	DCS	FT, S	FTUE	FTE,	DH CT	UH CI	UH DD
WAMS	SE	I E	I	KCS	K, I	KTI	FIED	CI U	SD
W7RMLAH	SCS	CSS	CC	UFTUD	DIC U	DICT,	KF U	KF CC	UK, S
WAP	UE	UCU	UDS	IS, ,	DF DU	H KI	DF S,	DH DU	UH, T
WAS	EES	EUD	, TD	IKCC	IKDK	E D	KICU	DICDI	UF UE
WQH2H	EK	K	ET	S I	SU	I KI	FIEC	RD	HDTU
WQONBNH	I U	TS	, S	KSC	KCD	E D	KEU	, TT	ETI
W6G5N0HB	K	K	DU	UE,	DCD	DSI	I, T	, E	EI K
J AINN	, II	I K	SUD	UKUI	UISDC	UH , ,	CFTUI	CKIT	SHUK
EBG2H2H	EK	EU	UD	UIT	DE,	DCI	D, D	DKC	DI
E020	E,	ES	EC	DI S	U	EU	DS	DI ,	D, T
EM0	C	, ,	D K	, E	ECT	, ,	F C,	HCE	CSI
FA8NON	UFUS	DIC K	DH DS	KHE, C	DHK	DFU	U IECT	D, IC ,	DKF T
F0G1H0	EE	, K	ES	U S	DEU	D, T	SI K	CIT	I E
FQ2B	DCS	UDI	US	ICCT	DFU	DF TT	I ICDC	EF US	UH KU
FRAPOH	KLE	KKI	KTE	DE TK	DE DE	DKI U	I KEU	, HIE	EFTCK
F602H	EU	ET	KS	, TE	, CK	, ,	F KI	HCK	SKI
GAC0H	C	DI	TS	UI,	E ,	ESS	SUI	F SI	IKDC
GARRAB	SI	SU	C	EI	ECS	E, U	CUE	IKST	E SI
GRHD	UU	KK	D I	I UU	I SU	I DI	DFUSC	DKDI	DFUSU

County data continues across opposite page &gt;

**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

County	Ji vec Ae			omentAsy Alec pe			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
1 BAR	D	CI S	DS	CDE	CDD	CDE	DF SC	DH EI	SIEUS	I FCUS
1 TION	DCD	DES	CHU	CDK	CDS	UU	DE I S	DICH S	DE , C	EHDU
1 NORMAN	CKU	CC	CDK	CCD	I U	UI	DH UH	SIDK	DHSH	I E E
4 ATTAB	UE	H	S	DH	D	D	CH SK	DICKS	CHH	H U
4 ARON	, ,	KH	KC	DKS	DHS	DHC	HSE	EFU H	UEH	DDH S
4 A07	CC	I	I C	I H	I E	HU	CHUS	CHU D	CISI C	KISEE
4 OIT	KKU	KSC	KEC	DS	DDE	D ,	EIHS	EIHD	EIHI	D ISUK
4 22NO	E K	C	DK	D E	CU	DH	CSICS	CCIKI S	CDEUD	SUS, ,
4 26R2N	DUC	D H	DSD	C E	CSC	CC	SIDKE	SIDES	SIK K	I H CS
4 28B	SKD	SE	SU	SDU	S U	KKU	IH S	EE S	ECC	CH EC
4 28D	DS	DK	DSI	CI ,	DC	CHU	SRKE	SIS	DH S	I H KK
4 R3PCN	UD	HE	EU	KS	SU	KK	I C	EI H	EES	DSCD
4 R007100	DH	DU	D ,	CU	CSS	CK	DC ,	DKH	DUEH	USI H
4 R03PINR190	CEK	C U	CUK	ID	I U	HD	DE I	DE I C	CHCD	H I H
4 6T100	SH	EDD	I DU	SUD	KDI	KSC	UCI I	HE DC	HUHU	DKE , U
4 60CR	UK	CSC	CDU	E	U	ED	CHCD	CRDU	CISI H	KUSU
WAIBVOIT	CKK	CDS	CCC	US	CC	UC	CISK	CKU	CHDEC	KE H
WATEVA8	S D	S, K	DH	CCU	CDU	CCC	SIEI C	SU ,	SF DU	C, H CH
WAGY5OIT	CH KI	CKC	CF C	EES	UD	S	C IHDH	CSIC K	CDEUH	KOEC
WARIMO	KE	S	DE	I	CC	C	I	, S	D	OE ,
WAR2IT	D H	CI E	CEH	CSE	CS	I K	SF DI	KIC H	SIDH	C, H UD
WAROR	DI D	DCD	DSK	CH	D D	CH	KF H	IKK	IKI	C F CI
WAME8	DSD	CK	CKC	CKK	CKC	CEU	CH HC	CH C	CH H	IKK
WRMLAN	HKH	ES	KKU	KS	CEE	DI	I HK U	HI , C	UHKC	DEICI I
WARP	KEH	SDU	CEC	CU	S	C	E S	IECI	F , E	CEIC
WAS	KEC	KLK	SS	DC	S ,	D H	UEEK	RU U	H KD	CI FCS
WIN2N	HH	C, K	E	KD	UI	EE	DE E	DISHC	DICK	EF E
WR00NBN	E	HC	HI	C	S	KD	CKSC	CISCE	CHCH	SIEE
W6G5CRANB	EI	ES	U	EE	SU	K	CHD D	CE S	CE CS	SIS H
J A10MM	CISHS	CK C	CKLS	KI E	EE	E	C E S	C H I D	CKHEC	K IHS
EBG2N2N	H	I K	I ,	KU	KK	H	UKH	EI E	UKH	DICI D
ET1200	KC	KU	SC	SC	S	DH	EHU	UDD	SC	CH K
EMIT	CUE	CU	C ,	CH	D	DC	DSS	DKS	DHDD	EH I D
FA8000	DH KC	DIE S	DKKS	CHK	CHS	CHSU	KICH S	KEISEU	KSHU	CKSHDI
F0GIN9	HU	HH	HU	H	HC	U	CKDS	CISHE	CICI ,	SH I I
F28B	SCS	DSD	C, S	S I	C, E	S	C, IHH	UHSK	EISS	D E S
FRAPIN	UKD	KE	DCU	SCS	C, S	U	CCF KU	I HK	HCI E	DI F HS
F6T2N	I H	CH	DDC	SC	S	SK	DE SK	DISUE	CH CC	EISDC
GATPIN	CKH	CCC	C, C	SU	H	D	CKH	CH KI	DHDD	IEEE
GARRAB	CD	CS	CD	C, I	C ,	HS	CH KH	DKI C	DF US	UE CD
GRAND	CHU	DKI	DH	D K	CUC	CI	SIEKE	SUUK	SHI D	CHDD

Chart continues &gt;

**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

Overall	Totals			County			Annual		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
1000	000	070	038	52, C7	5200A	5203M	, 2070	0280C	, 23M0
1001	538	, CM	, 58	A3A	52, 38	5200C	525A0	52003	525A0
1002	MC	78	7M	0, M	000	03C	088	778	0AC
1003	53C	, 57	5A5	A3A	A50	A5A	, 20AC	, 20C0	, 2, 05
1004	80	87	8C	, C7	, MD	, MD	52503	M03	880
1005	MM	M0C	M8	7258M	827C	728M	82C7A	725, 0	02877
1006	007	05C	05M	, 2, 7	52AC8	52M,	0253,	025A0	02CA3
1007	573	58A	553	MA0	M,	M0C	52703	5200C	52050
1008	3M	5C3	5, 8	0A0	8, 8	73,	525CA	5200C	3M0
1009	773	MC7	0M7	, 2833	, 2738	, 27C3	82M00	72070	02A35
1010	MC	5C3	50C	M0,	M05	M5A	52A5M	52AA0	, 2C5C
1011	0A	7M	7,	570	55C	5, C	0M	0A	, Q
1012	755	708	80M	52A37	52BAM	52BAM	02BM	02003	02508
1013	, 53	583	5A3	73C	738	775	300	A3C	3CM
1014	5A2C37	572M5	572C,	3, 2008	M02A85	7320AM	5732, M	550230,	83205C
1015	000	, M	, A0	52C58	52, 58	52, 50	02788	7275A	02333
1016	583	588	, M0	M8C	37M	AM	, 20CM	, 2, 0C	52M0M
1017	5200C	52753	5205M	82005	82, C	82CA	5, 2MAA	5820A	502, 8
1018	85	83	5CC	877	855	80,	025, A	02C, M	52, M
1019	, 77	005	, 87	, 23AC	, 2ACB	, 257	, 2, 8	, 277M	, 2CC
1020	AA	5C8	553	030	, A	, 8M	52CCA	8M	AM
1021	7A7	738	838	52AA3	52M5	52A08	827, M	32, 80	820MC
1022	CM	75	M	0, A	03M	0AA	5207C	52A35	527, ,
1023	8A	3,	5CA	070	03,	007	003	85,	7A5
1024	5, 7	5AC	, 5,	038	70A	8C7	52873	52M,	5278,
1025	, 53	5A3	, 37	M5A	8, 7	M08	, 2, 38	52M05	52785
1026	3M	AA	70	CM0	053	03,	AA	M70	M07
1027	580	5MM	583	AQ	3M7	MAA	52M00	52M50	52CM0
1028	M	38	35	000	055	0CA	335	ACA	A5A
1029	, 07	005	, 3A	52CAA	52, 0C	52C57	, 2, CA	020M	02C, 0
1030	8M	73	MC	, 3,	Q, 7	, M	02585	025C7	, 2C35
1031	M00	380	M03	, 208C	, 205,	, 2, 7	72C, 0	028A8	02MC3
1032	5A8	, 85	Q, M	M73	830	88C	, 2C7A	52, 70	52C3A
1033	85	8M	0M	007	00C	755	03M	00,	0M0
1034	M3	8AM	8M	0250A	02800	02, 0C	82AM	5527A3	5C2030
1035	55C	5C0	558	085	0, C	087	52C3A	52507	8A0
1036	500	57A	505	380	MAC	AC0	52AC0	, 2500	523, ,
1037	, CM	, 0,	, 0A	370	35C	M0,	, 23M0	, 28MM	527M8
1038	78	0M	85	07A	0, C	0, 3	M0	M4	78,
1039	500	5A5	, , C	30,	A00	3C0	5208A	52080	52, 05

County data continues across opposite page >



**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

County	Jefferson			Montgomery			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
ALBANY	070	077	038	530	502	500	2,200	3,422	3,008	53,288
ALLEGANY	000	003	0A0	5AA	525	508	QAAA	0,15A	0,002	8,137
ANNE ARUNDEL	5L0	5L0	5LL	A7	CL	A0	5,520	5,CL7	5,LLL	0,035
ANNE ARUNDEL	005	5CL	53L	CL5	5AL	5C3	2,175	0,700	0,000	55,CL8
ARMISTEAD	00	00	2A	58	07	5A	5,27A	5,58L	5,1CL	0,40A
ARMISTEAD	5,135	855	800	357	3L0	C30	50,3AL	50,AA7	5QAA0	2L,17L
ARMISTEAD	0A0	252	280	058	05A	053	A,CL0	C,125	3,723	58,178
ARMISTEAD	580	CL7	050	8A	5LC	7A	QAA77	Q,008	Q,2A5	A,772
ARMISTEAD	5AC	505	532	502	77	5L5	5,88L	Q080	5,700	C,000
ARMISTEAD	7A3	A02	C8L	075	007	057	55,000	8,AS0	7,8A0	08,802
ARMISTEAD	520	500	508	555	5L3	5LL	Q870	0,55L	0,187	8,58L
ARMISTEAD	30	CL	2C	CL	0A	53	C22	C20	2C3	5,A33
ARMISTEAD	305	35A	3L5	080	08A	080	A,525	A,073	C,3A7	05,112
ARMISTEAD	5A8	003	00A	7A	505	55A	5,787	Q5LL	5,85L	3,817
ARMISTEAD	3,0A5	3,558	2,300	Y	Y	Y	002,008	CL8,C20	52C,083	00L,00A
ARMISTEAD	0AC	080	055	0AC	0A7	023	3,307	A,07A	A,135	CL,010
ARMISTEAD	070	0A0	005	002	083	020	0,7A2	0,A85	0,3L5	55,500
ARMISTEAD	Q080	5,702	Q5CA	5,157	8L2	70L	00,78A	00,887	02,000	A3,55A
ARMISTEAD	087	075	000	500	585	50L	2,008	2,5A7	Q0A0	5L,AA3
ARMISTEAD	218	2A2	300	000	033	0A2	C,5L0	C,C33	C,17A	57,722
ARMISTEAD	50A	520	5L7	CA	A7	C0	5,C73	5,078	5,30A	2,3L5
ARMISTEAD	000	38L	388	30A	378	CL3	5L,070	55,A0L	5L,0LC	0Q058
ARMISTEAD	AA	528	550	7L	77	55A	5,8A0	QAA30	Q008	A,137
ARMISTEAD	83	A8	83	88	55L	5CL	5,133	5,003	5,00L	0,37L
ARMISTEAD	530	502	5A8	83	507	502	Q20L	QAA30	Q,070	A,733
ARMISTEAD	070	0L0	008	008	038	050	2,117	0,008	0,000	5L,200
ARMISTEAD	505	70	5L0	A8	A5	70	5,C37	5,007	5,020	2,000
ARMISTEAD	000	020	5AC	002	78	A	0,078	0,5LL	Q3L0	7,780
ARMISTEAD	A0	CA	525	30	27	35	5,200	5,205	5,3L5	2,032
ARMISTEAD	008	000	008	7A	7L	33	0,808	3,230	2,ALA	52,508
ARMISTEAD	A0	C5	72	07	02	00	0,005	0,3A0	Q323	8,A08
ARMISTEAD	5,100	003	070	200	5L0	3	8,CA0	7,A5L	A,1CL	08,220
ARMISTEAD	082	000	007	5A7	578	530	0,223	QAA52	Q3CL	7,A58
ARMISTEAD	07	20	CL	0A	22	58	707	803	5,55L	Q850
ARMISTEAD	772	CL3	000	200	502	L	50,502	5A,C87	53,8CL	2C,700
ARMISTEAD	88	78	50L	550	87	558	5,7A0	5,730	5,352	3,020
ARMISTEAD	5A2	58L	5A0	78	5L5	5CL	0,5A0	0,0A2	0,538	8,AL3
ARMISTEAD	005	002	088	503	537	507	2,20L	2,535	Q802	55,303
ARMISTEAD	0L0	502	53A	505	508	002	5,2A5	5,3A0	5,200	2,2A3
ARMISTEAD	582	020	0A7	508	52L	525	QAA7	Q,770	Q,070	7,022

\*Domestic Violence data for Jefferson County is not available.

Chart continues >

**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

Overall	Totvr Gi			c Quo onrvni			AnnpG		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
l 6KE6	NTO	NI7	COO	3N0	7TN	780	N5283	N5C80	N520,
l 6CAM6	22	27	28	CO,	NI8	COIN	2P7	208	078
l 6BL6B	N20	NP2	NP,	88O	8Q	8OI	N5P8O	N5N08	N5032
l 64KH1	,,	8,	87	072	20,	07N	TT3	N5CON	N5NNO
l RCB6	N23	NNO	N07	PP0	P00	2O3	, 82	P3N	2N2
l RC4 RS 6B	N8P	N87	NP7	N5082	N5N28	N5N T	N5 02	O5002	N5 P8
l RB KC	7T	TO	7P	P3,	, 2N	P22	N5022	N52, 7	N58, 0
l D916CF6B	270	2N2	2N2	O5N88	O5NP3	N5BN	T38	N50ON	,, T
G6HRC	OOI	OIO	P, 3	N5I38	N57OO	O5P37	258TN	25 N3	O583T
GA9RHU	07	82	PN	2N8	OIN	20,	P, P	PN7	2T,
W9AR	N83	N,	N82	P7,	, P7	, 7P	N50CP	N50O2	N50, 8
WHE9KS	O58	Q, 2	N3,	T2T	3TN	7PO	253, 2	, 5N87	352, T
WY6C	3P	87	7N	PT,	P7P	P0N	O5O	PP7	, OP
WYU6	72	7O	3,	PN	2N2	278	2TN	87O	808
J 6CE16RC	78	N0T	NN0	283	2T,	P0N	728	87,	, Q
J 6BB	222	2T7	,, 8	N5 28	N5, 3	N5820	25073	O5 TN	O5 03
J A6	P2T	P87	PCN	25NIO	250TT	O5N07	7520O	85 N2	, 5PT,
J RY6HH	N3O	N33	NI7	38,	782	7CP	N57N8	N5303	N53, T
J DHKXA	2Q	2PP	P03	N5IP3	O5N0N	O5N0O	, 5780	85030	, 522
VRF6BURC	3	8	N0	, O	22	PT	7O	P7	8N
VRLXK46	NPO	N 2	NI,	, 3T	, 70	87P	O5700	O50O2	O508O
VRYKC	T7	NNN	N23	N52O7	N52O7	N523N	O52P7	O5 8T	O5 3O
VDL6HH	OO8	N83	N88	3OI	728	7T7	TP,	N50OO	N508O
oLR44	PP3	2TO	OIP	NP,	N5OP7	N5N22	25030	O502	25, 7
o96HF	O77	2NN	O7P	N500T	N5NPP	3TT	25 78	252, 8	O5780
o5 t URC	OP8	O8P	O20	877	, TN	8P2	N5P32	TP1	T23
ot 6CL6B	P0	, 8	7,	2, P	23T	287	3PP	3P3	7, 2
a K HRB	N03	N03	N88	N50,,	N50OI	TQ	2507P	O5P3,	25083
a REE	N07	N88	N0P	2N3	207	O7,	, N8	8PP	P8T
a BA I	TT	T3	N0,	287	P20	2T8	33,	T, 0	7OO
a BS FI6	O5	8N	2T	NN	OOP	NP,	OO7	O23	2NN
l C RC	N 7	O07	O27	, TT	7P,	773	N508P	N5 7T	N580T
C K56C	83P	337	827	P50P3	O52O	O5I08	N753O2	N5828	N5380
C K19AC14RC	83	77	8T	278	23P	2, T	N5070	N52O8	N50ON
C K C6	N8O	NPO	N3N	N5O20	TTO	N5N02	T2P	N52PP	T37
C 6FU6B	NPP	NP2	NP0	, OI	, 27	PT3	7N0	N508P	8, P
C 9A16	2P7	23,	200	N5O02	N5278	N5O8N	25822	, 5I7,	O5 73
C RH1	7O	38	72	22P	PNN	282	252O3	O5P, O	O5 00
C RRENRE	N 8	N P	NP0	7NN	87T	, 70	2522P	P5PP3	257N
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,463</b>	<b>47,296</b>	<b>46,588</b>	<b>225,840</b>	<b>216,967</b>	<b>196,162</b>	<b>483,100</b>	<b>436,015</b>	<b>360,565</b>

County data continues across opposite page &gt;





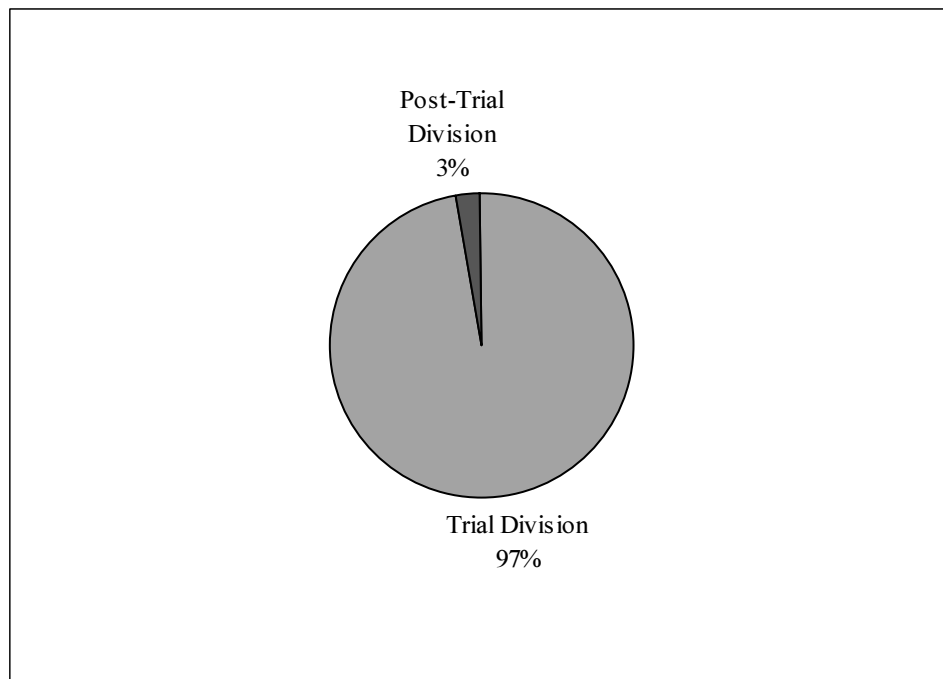
**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County, Statewide, Fiscal Years 1999-2001 (continued)**

County	Ji vec Ae			omental Alec pe			Total			Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	
1 6KE6	NTO	N7N	N03	805	878	8N7	N585	N388	N3TT	52 5N
1 6CA16	TP	57	37	NP	N0	80	338	375	0P3	82PT
1 6EL6B	NNO	83T	N88	803	8, T	80T	N370	N0N	N0NN	520T
1 64K11	PO	P8	80N	T7	73	70	82TT,	82, P	820P5	T27T
1 RCB6	, P	8N7	887	PN	3P	33	82/N8	82PT	, N5	7217N
1 RC4RS 6B	780	NBN	733	N00	N0T	NT3	72NT0	72NN	72T3T	80078
1 RB KC	888	58	P8	88,	805	80T	82P5	N80P	N27TN	327N5
1 D16CF6B	NT7	NT,	N80	N07	NN7	830	T20/P	72 0T	720BN	8820T
G6HRC	N N	N O	75T	N73	NT3	N7T	32T7T	320BP	32NIN	8P25TT
GA9RHU	08	T5	7N	NP	T0	N7	P53	P37	5, 3	N070
W9AR	830	NB	N0B	800	808	83,	82 PN	N80N	N83P	320N
WHE9KS	NT8	NTO	8P,	P7	80N	P7	0277T	32357	, 20P	N82030
WY6C	870	800	887	P,	P0	0P	820P0	8285P	82835	72170
WYU6	50	3N	3,	P7	PT	37	8207N	82N07	82,,	7217T
J 6CE14RC	800	N88	8P3	80B	80B	80N	82T8	82T, 3	827NT	T2N8
J 6B	T7,	TO5	757	TO7	700	T50	02 P,	02707	02075	832PN
J A6	3T5	TT0	TOP	7TO	N	8P3	882 NO	800N8	P285	78207
J RY6HH	N07	8P8	83T	887	887	8TN	7205,	72007	720P3	, 28P
J D1KXA	075	TPP	7, O	755	88,	08	P2 T5	, 20N	P2NPT	N827P7
VRF6BRC	8,	85	88	N	3	,	807	8Q	8TO	T0N
VRLXK146	87P	P7	800	800	TO	N	725T	720B,	72N7	, 2 53
VRYKC	87,	8, 8	80T	, 0	80B	P0	T200	T270T	T27TO	8N2T,
VDL6HH	NTO	85,	NT0	87N	3T	, O	N25N	N83,	N2730	32 08
oLR4	7NN	7, P	7, 8	7N8	N80	N00	02NB	0200	02050	83270B
o96HF	N55	N 0	NT5	807	873	87P	02N N	02NIN	T278P	8T20N
oSt URC	708	N00	8,,	8TN	875	80,	NPT,	N8T3	N83,	523T
ot 6CL6B	0T	805	5T	TP	T,	07	827TO	82TT,	827NN	T288
a K HRB	7T5	700	N57	8T0	850	878	T25N	T285N	T2087	872T8T
a REE	7P	75	T5	7,	T,	N0	820BP	8207	, NO	720 8
a B1I	80P	807	, 7	7P	TO	T3	82T, 5	823N8	8273N	T2IPO
a BS F16	75	NB	NN	07	NP	NP	T30	005	0T0	8203N
l CRC	NOT	NN	NN8	8NO	, 3	P,	N8TT	NP03	N2 7,	52 7,
C KB6C	5, 0	3Q	T, N	855	N	8	N72N5	802 33	802P, 3	0027P,
C K19A14RC	5P	37	PN	0,	TT	NO	82P08	82P, T	82008	02N 3
C K C6	8P3	8P5	837	835	8N	88,	N25,	N25, T	N2057	P20T3
C 6FU6B	877	800	, 8	5,	55	P,	820, 0	82 N8	82T5N	T2 PP
C 9A16	N80	75P	755	T80	73P	7P8	02P0P	P2IPN	T2P, 5	8, 2N75
C RH1	883	, T	, T	55	58	58	72 N5	728T	7208	808TN
C RRENREE	N88	N00	NBN	8N8	, 3	, 5	T2077	020PN	T25PT	8T2,,
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,699</b>	<b>36,725</b>	<b>38,580</b>	<b>95,886</b>	<b>56,999</b>	<b>58,925</b>	<b>893,954</b>	<b>106,525</b>	<b>706,125</b>	<b>9,949,257</b>

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

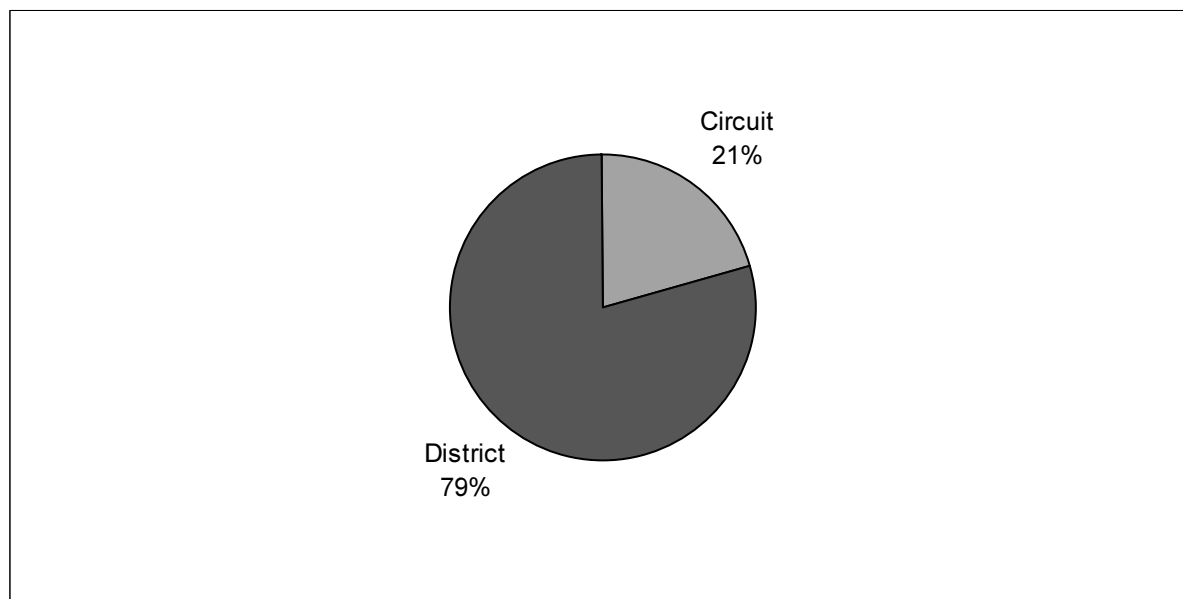


**FIGURE 6.a: Department of Public Advocacy Caseload by Division, Fiscal Year 2000**



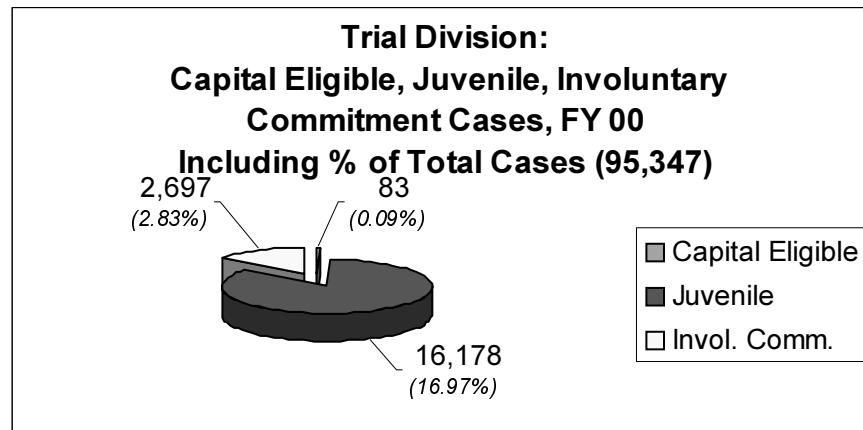
SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

**FIGURE 6.b: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division Cases Reported Opened, Fiscal Year 2000**



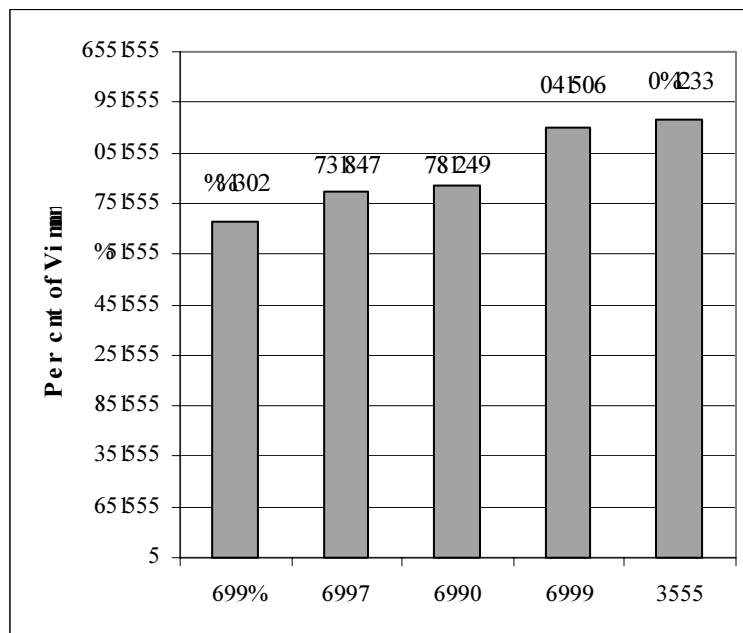
SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

**FIGURE 6.c: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division:  
Capital Eligible, Juvenile, Involuntary  
Commitment Cases, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

**FIGURE 6.d: Department of Public Advocacy Field  
Office Workload, Fiscal Years  
1996-2000**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy



## Section Seven: COMMITMENT , RELEASE TRENDS

This section presents information from the Department of Corrections on commitments, sentences, and releases for the Index Offenses, and from the Parole Board on hearings, paroles, deferrals, and serve-outs.

- Commitments to Department of Corrections for Index Offenses have remained relatively stable for the period 1995-2000.
- Commitments for property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and arson) decreased slightly between 1998 and 1999, while commitments for violent offenses increased slightly. This pattern appears to be largely due to an increase in commitments for rape and aggravated assault and a decrease in commitments for burglary and larceny/theft.
- Sentences for violent offenses increased slightly between 1998 and 1999. This increase appears to be due to a significant increase in the length of sentence for rape, which nearly doubled during this period. However, the average sentence for rape decreased from 20 years in 1999 to 15 years in 2000.
- The number of rape offenders who served the maximum sentence increased between 1995 and 1999, while the number decreased in 2000. The number paroled increased from 1999 to 2000.
- The number of new commitments for aggravated assault remained fairly steady for 1999 and 2000. The number of inmates being shock probated peaked in 1998. In 1999, the number of inmates being shock probated decreased, and remained the same in 2000. Those inmates who served out their sentences for aggravated assault significantly increased from 1999 to 2000. Those inmates being granted parole significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000.
- The number of burglary offenders who served the maximum sentence increased between 1996 and 2000, with a significant increase occurring between 1999 and 2000. In addition, the number of burglary offenders granted parole significantly increased from 1999 to 2000.
- The total number of parole hearings remained relatively constant from 10,447 in Fiscal Year 2000 to 10,258 in Fiscal Year 2001.
- There appears to be no significant change in the numbers or ratios of paroles to deferrals and serve-outs from 1994 to 2001.

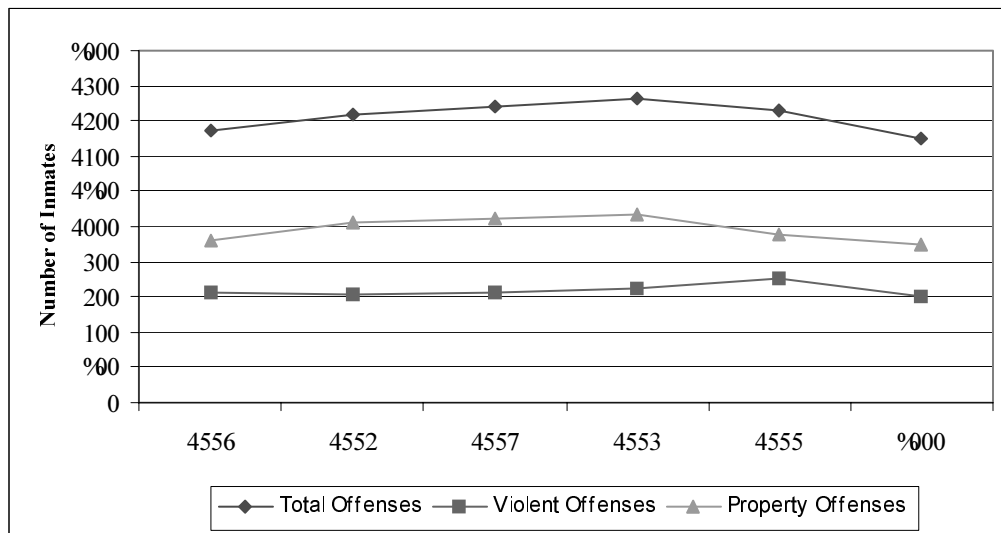


**TABLE 7.1: DOC Commitments for Each Index Offense, 1995-2000**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
1995	183	53	197	188	583	304	33
1996	183	41	225	166	647	328	45
1997	175	38	229	187	609	410	30
1998	191	26	233	201	621	419	31
1999	184	41	242	237	547	367	37
2000	135	34	195	236	522	332	42

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.a: DOC Commitments by Type of Crime, 1995-2000**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

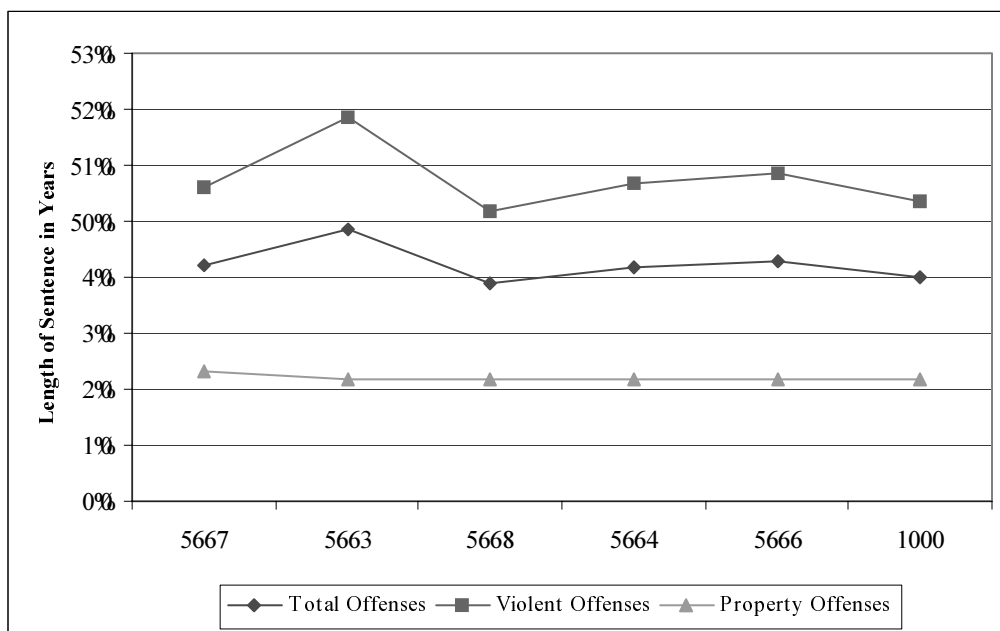


**TABLE 7.2: Average Sentences in Years for Index Offenses, 1995-2000**

9 22ro0oTic z							
C i r c u r	t o n u	t e s s u r l	9 l l o i l T	B i r 2 l o r l	L o r c u n l z	Th u f T	9 r l e n
1 B B A	1 L R	A R	1 B D	1 L L	A L R	R	R R
1 B B C	1 L R	I	1 I A	1 C C	C D	R I L	A
1 B B D	1 D A	R L	1 I B	1 L D	C B	I,	R,
1 B B L	1 B I	I C	1 R R	I, I	C I	1 B	R I
1 B B B	1 L	I	I I	1 R D	A D	R C D	R D
I, , ,	1 R A	R	1 B A	1 R C	A I	R R I	I

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**Figure 7.b: Average Sentences by Type of Index Offense, 1995-2000**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections



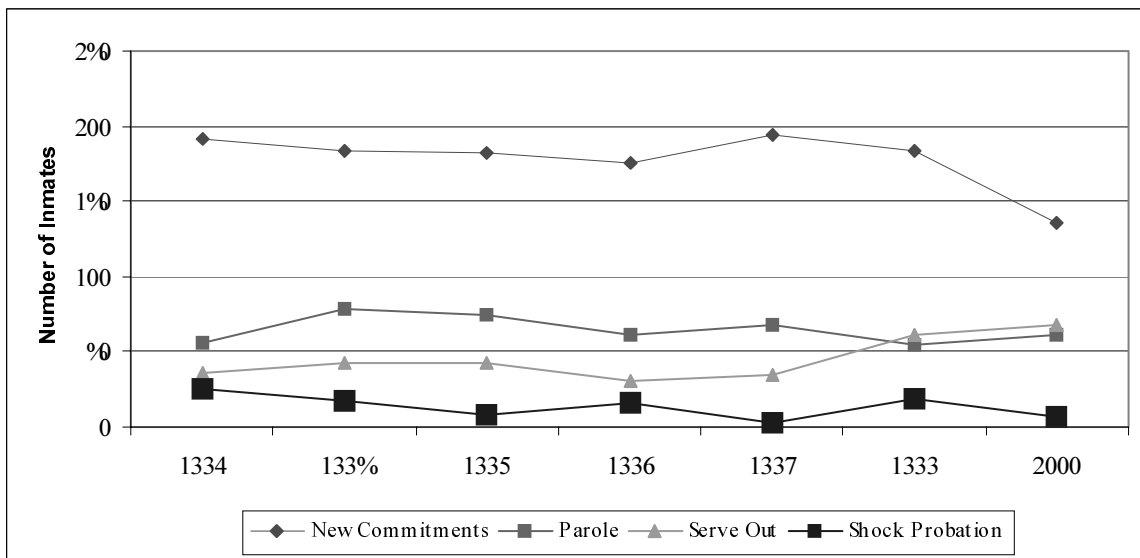
**TABLE 7.3: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1994-2000**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
New Commitments	191	183	182	175	194	184	135
Parole	56	78	75	61	68	54	61
Serve Out	36	42	43	31	35	61	68
Shock Probation	25	17	8	16	2	19	7

Note: Murder, Manslaughter I & II, and Reckless Homicide are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.c: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1994-2000**



Note: Murder, Manslaughter I & II, and Reckless Homicide are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



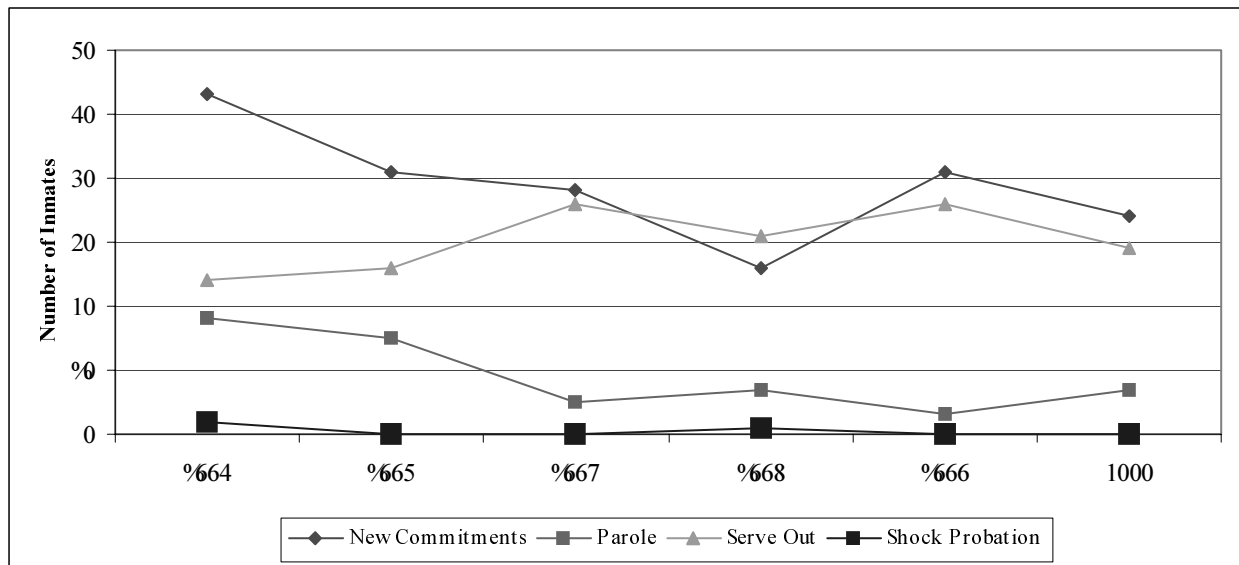
**TABLE 7.4: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1995-2000**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1999	8222
New Commitments	45	31	57	85	31	53
Parole	17	14	4	6	5	6
Serve Out	83	85	55	51	55	89
Shock Probation	8	2	2	1	2	2

Note: Rape I and Attempted Rape I are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.d: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1995-2000**



Note: Rape I and Attempted Rape I are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections





**TABLE 7.5: Aggravated Assault: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
New Commitments	194	178	188	196	207	206
Parole	87	99	85	83	128	77
Serve Out	93	79	103	113	89	129
Shock Probation	17	14	20	20	10	10

Note: Assault I, II, and III; Assault on a Sports Official; Criminal Abuse I and II; Attempted Manslaughter and Attempted Murder are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.e: Aggravated Assault: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**



Note: Assault I, II, and III; Assault on a Sports Official; Criminal Abuse I and II; Attempted Manslaughter and Attempted Murder are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



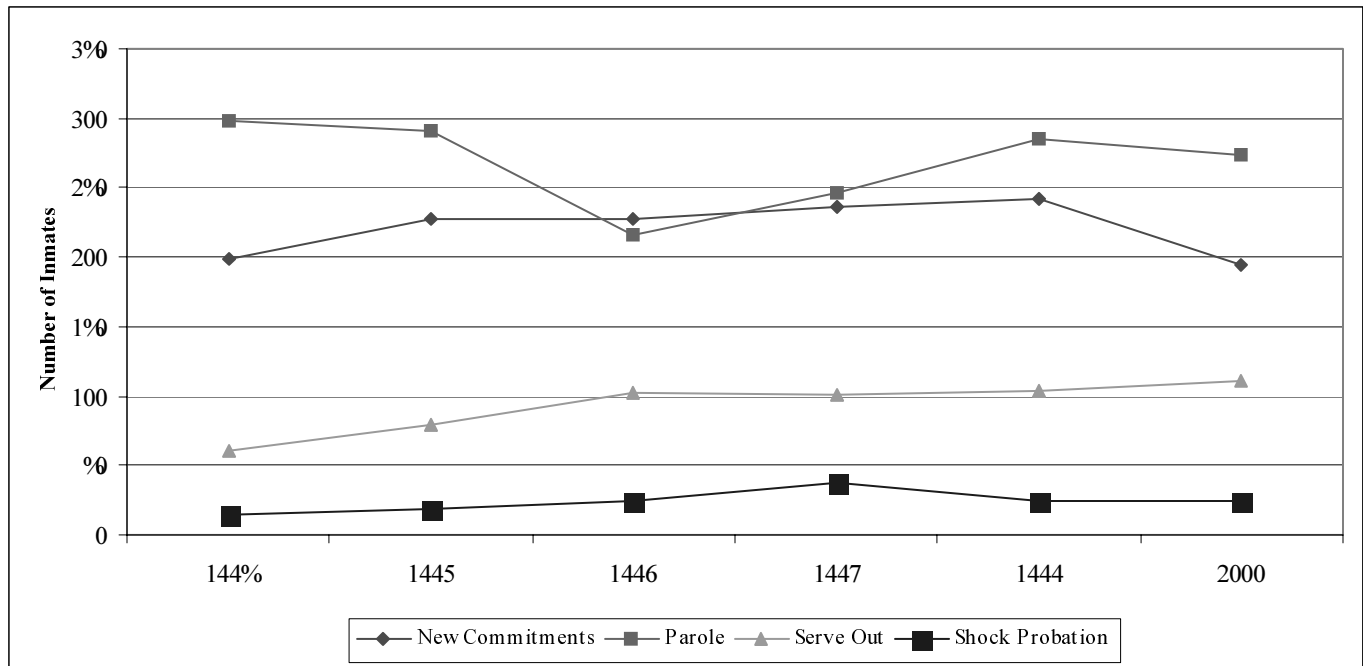
**TABLE 7.6: Robbery: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
194 3678 828 9N	w	CCo	CCr	Ci t	ChC	w s
3Pa7r9	C m	C w	Cwt	Cnt	Chs	Con
19aS95v 00	t u	o	wuC	wuw	wui	www
1h7ck3a7bP07N	ws	w	Ch	i m	Ch	Cs

Note: Robbery I and II are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.f: Robbery: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**



Note: Robbery I and II are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



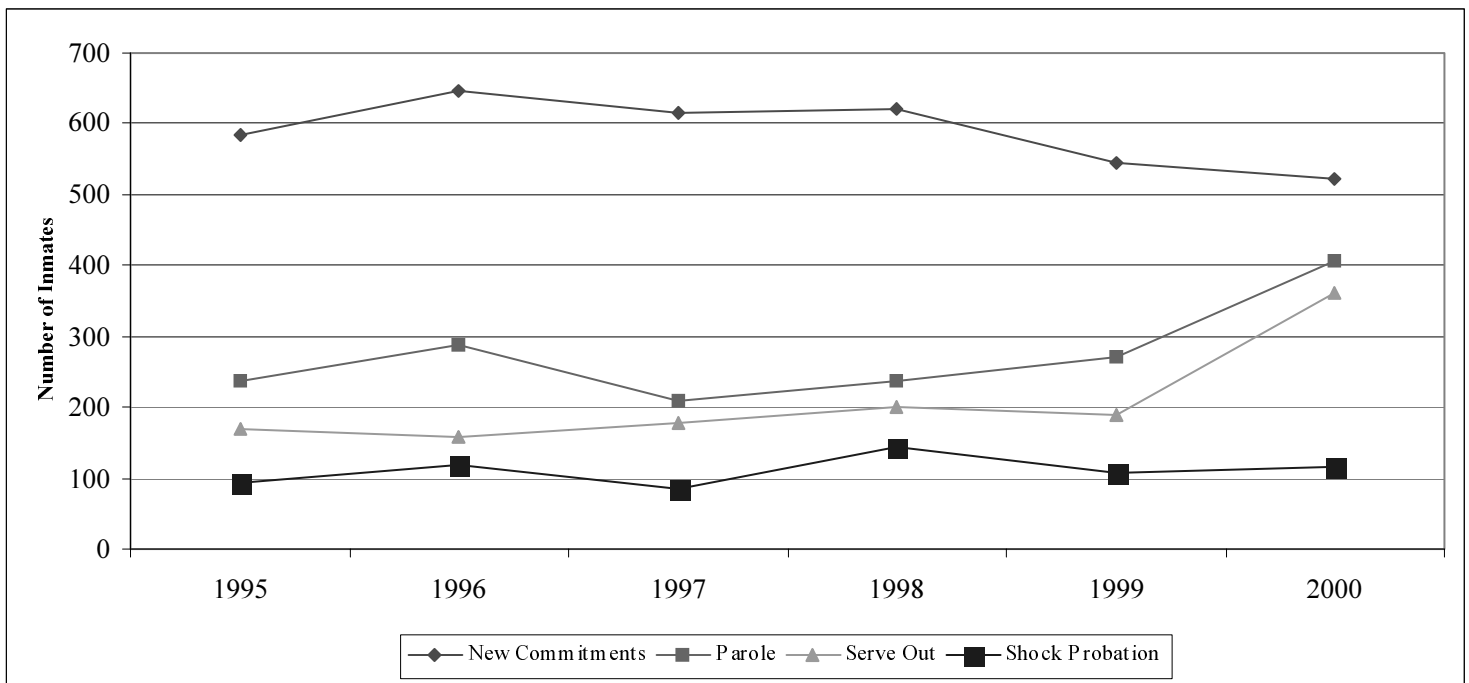
**TABLE 7.7: Burglary: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
New Commitments	580	645	610	620	545	520
Parole	235	290	210	235	270	405
Serve Out	170	160	180	200	190	360
Shock Probation	95	120	85	145	105	115

Note: Burglarly I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.g: Burglary: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**



Note: Burglarly I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



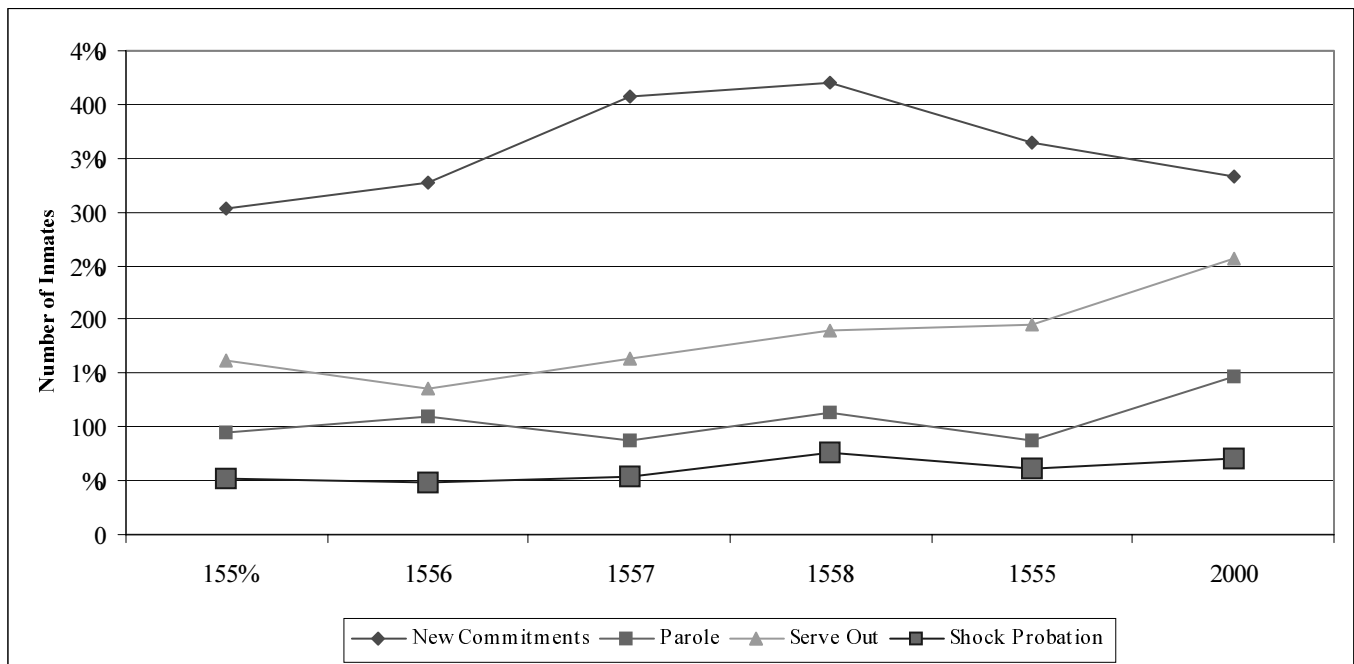
**TABLE 7.8: Larceny/Theft: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
194 3678 8 28 9Ne	w C	wom	C i	Cot	wns	wwa
3Pa7r9	l C	t t	m	t t C	mm	t Ch
S9av95Du0	t no	t wn	t nC	t l	t l s	os n
Sh7ck3 a7bP07N	so	Cr	s C	i i	nt	i t

Note: Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft of Properties, and Theft of Mail Matter are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.h: Larceny/Theft: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**



Note: Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft of Properties, and Theft of Mail Matter are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



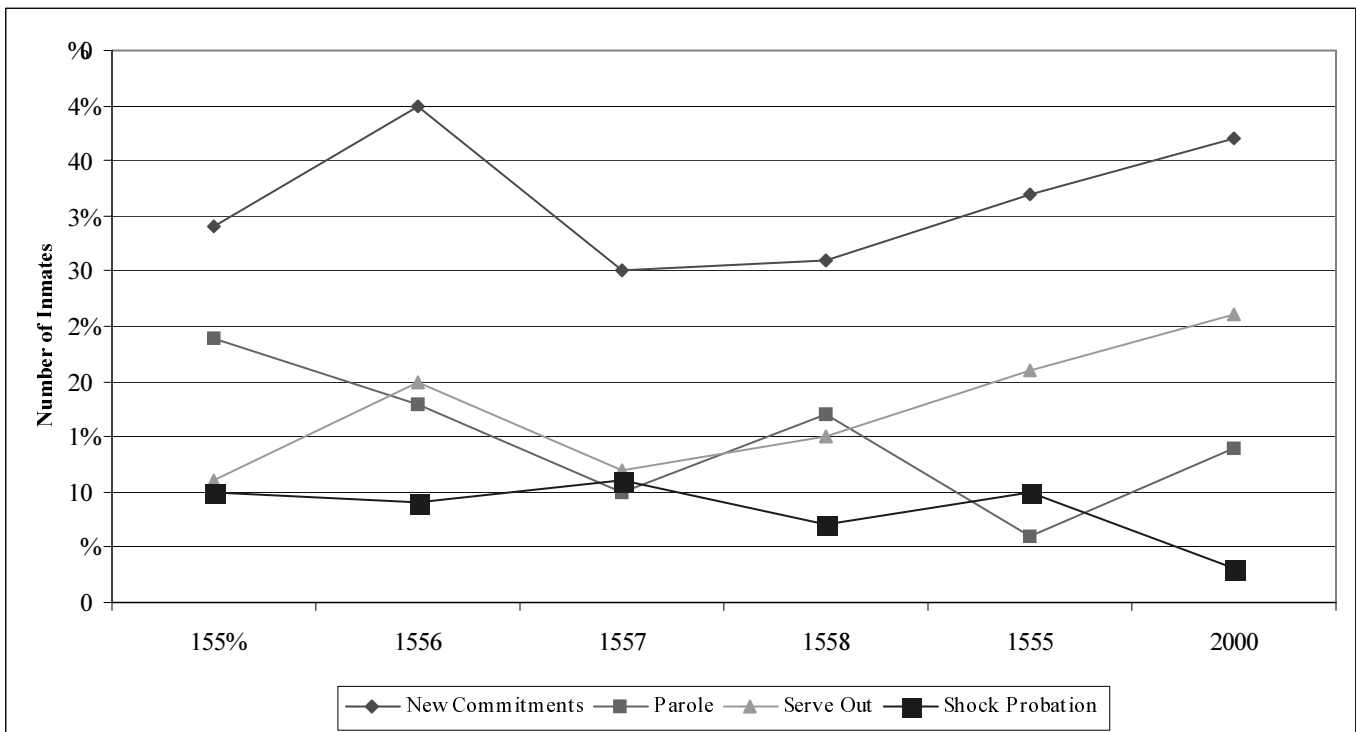
**TABLE 7.9: Arson: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
New Commitments	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719	3,719
Parole	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945
Serve Out	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945
Shock Probation	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945

Note: Arson I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.i: Arson: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2000**

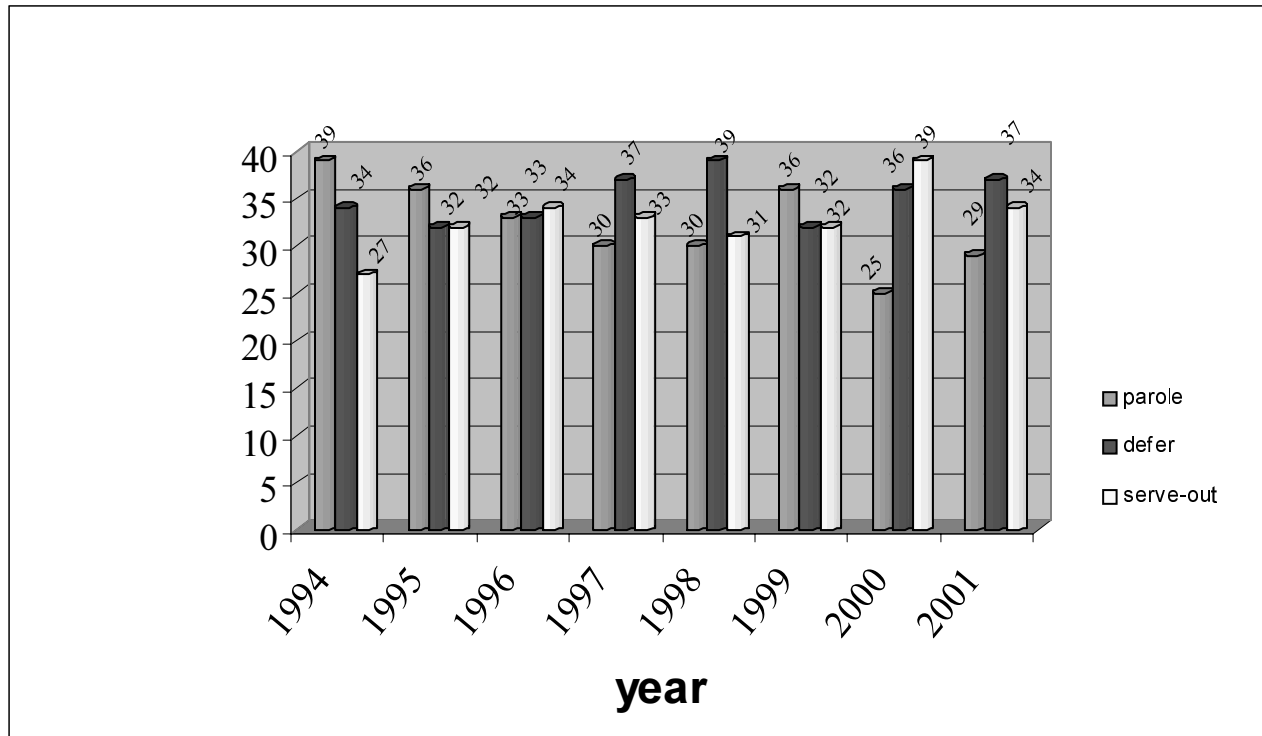


Note: Arson I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



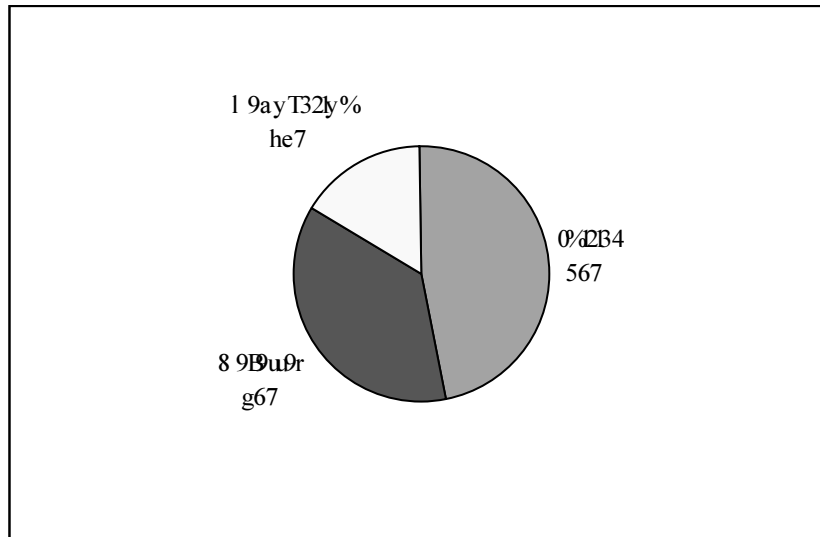
**FIGURE 7.j: Percentage of Inmates Paroled, Deferred, and Served Out, 1994-2001**



SOURCE: Parole Board



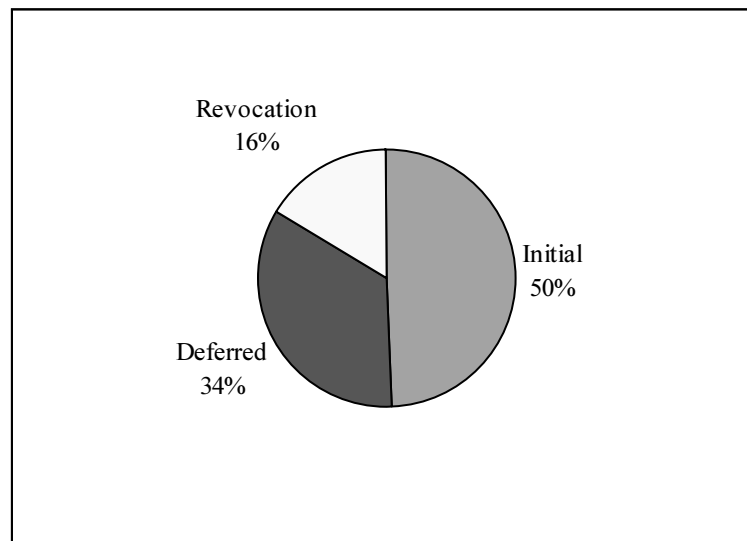
**FIGURE 7.k: Type of Parole Hearing, Fiscal Year 1999-2000**



Note: In FY 1999-2000 a total of 4872 initial hearings (hearings conducted at the inmate's first eligibility), 3868 deferred hearings (hearings conducted subsequent to an initial deferment) and 1707 revocation hearings were held. Total Hearings for 1999-2000 were 10,447.

SOURCE: Parole Board

**FIGURE 7.l: Type of Parole Hearing, Fiscal Year 2000-2001**



Note: In FY 2000-2001 a total of 5047 initial hearings (hearings conducted at the inmate's first eligibility), 3523 deferred hearings (hearings conducted subsequent to an initial deferment) and 1688 revocation hearings were held. Total hearings for 2000-2001 were 10,258.

SOURCE: Parole Board



# Section Eight: JAIL POPULATION TRENDS

**TABLE 8.1 : Jail Population on Dec. 13, 2000**

The table presented in this section is based on information obtained through a survey of jails conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

It is significant to note that on December 13, 2000, 46 of the 86 counties had jail populations that exceeded the total number of jail beds they had available. Four counties were at full capacity. In some cases, the difference between the jail population and the total number of jail beds was substantial.

TOAL9	, 063263 8QpA364OL	, 063263 B0ds	801c0L40f T6p6c59*
I 6KEN	TC	T7	03
I 8852	3,	CO	CA
M3836	C7	PC	A7
MKN52	, CC	, , A	0C
M588	CC	TT	, BC
ML25	, A0	, PC	, CP
ML4NL2	C0	PT	0B
MLR6	, 07	AA	, , P
MLR85	, AT	, AC	, 07
M5KSHI	, T	, 3	, CP
M5 D2N695	, 3C	, TC	0C
M488I	T7	3A	, , O
M418N	3C	7P	, OA
F K86G588	B	7B	CC
F K88LGR	, B3	, , C	, , 7
F KUW588	, 3T	, 7T	, CP
F KNL88	0A	AT	, , T
F KN5N	BP	B7	, , P
F SNEIK2	TBC	CO7	AP
F 8ND	0T	, B3	PP
F 8R	TB	TC	07
F 82IL2	, P	, A	03
F NI152652	P	B	77
J KX5YY	7, C	BAT	, , ,
VYI88	B	, A	, , P
oKR5II5	CPC	, , 7T	CO
o8LR6	, 7C	, CB	, 77
oN2D82	BTC	BA7	AA
o48IL2	, P0	, C3	, C0
t N2I	, AP	7TC	T7
t NX5Y	, BC	, , P	, OA
t NRYL2	, 70	, 7T	, 07
t N524W	03	0C	, CB
a K2 L D	, C	, C	, CC
a K6E2	7C0	3BC	AP
a KN82	T7	C0	PP
a KN	, BB	, 7T	0C
a 5265NL2	773	B0A	, , B
a EDUK2	C	PT	A
a LW02Y	, , T	, C0	, CC
IK DYL2	BB	7T	C7
I5C5NL2	, 3OA	, AA7	PT

Chart continues >



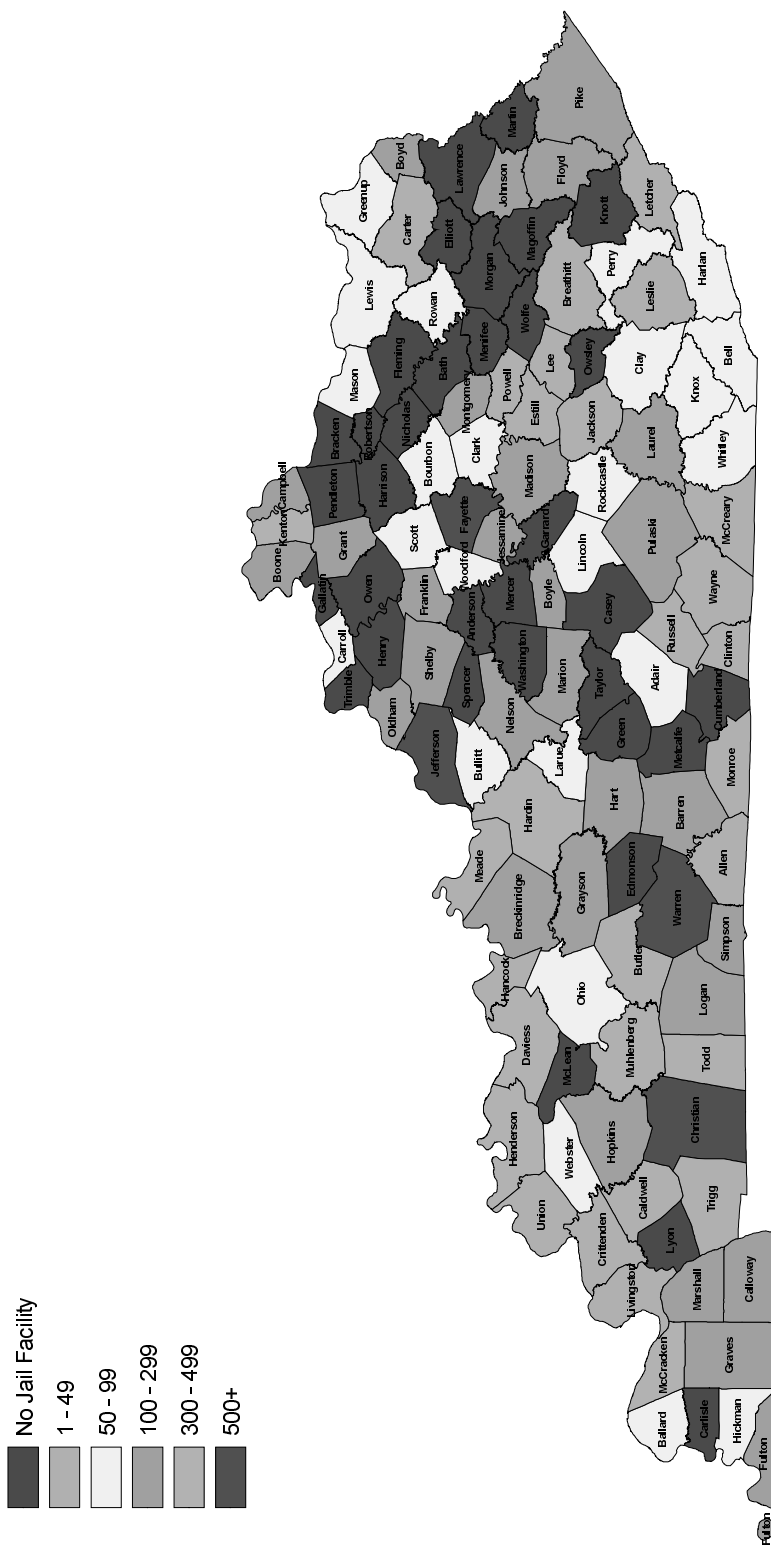


**TABLE 8.1: Jail Population on December 13, 2000  
(continued)**

1 96782	0 984sa Als t 9r6sA8197	0 984sa Als y RBg	t RobR789e 1 Ar Abl82L
Caash I7C	. . 6	92	. 69
457a47	. 9.	. 2P	. ee
r C7o47	6e6	2P2	. 6.
r 74n	Pl	62	2R6
csgj C	zl	. . l	96
csi gC3	2zP	2Pe	. . 2
cCC	26	. P	. ee
cCa3C	. 9	. 6	. 69
cC85Cg	69	l e	pR
cCt ky	lp	l e	. RP
c I78437	92	p2	. . e
c IB7dao47	z	. l	PR
c4ds7	. e9	. 29	. . P
0 sSh47	. l6	. p6	99
0 sg47	2R2	22l	zR
0 sga5s3	. 6z	. e9	ze
0 sa47	zz	. . z	96
0 8ugs8UC7	622	6RR	. Rp
0 8ugCs gO	69	l 2	p6
0 Cs SC	eP	P9	P9
0 47g4C	. R	. 9	l P
0 47od4h CgO	. 66	. 2R	. . .
0 i 53C7TCgd	e9	ee	. Rz
NCa47	. RR	9l	. . 9
O5 H	Pp	l 2	. 2z
O35sh	. 2R	9R	. l R
PCggO	l P	l 2	. R9
PIUC	. l p	. ee	. Rz
P4t C3	29	. 9	. l P
Pi 3aUl	. Pe	. Pl	zz
R48U8saoC	9e	pe	. . e
R4t s7	pp	l z	. 6.
Ri aaC3	. z	. 9	. RP
S84oo	9l	pP	. . 2
S5C3FO	. RP	. 2R	99
Sh pa47	. 2e	92	. l .
T4SS	. z	. z	. RR
Tgld	2.	22	zl
U7 H7	e6	6l	. 26
WsggC7	l . e	l . P	. RR
WsO7C	6z	6l	. . .
WCTaoCg	P2	Pe	zp
W5 hCO	l 9	l 6	. Rz
W44Sf4gS	l .	P6	9.
0984s	ccu Th	chrf 94	9f

\* Computed by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.  
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts, Pretrial & Court  
Security Services

**Map 8.a: Jail Population on December 13, 2000**



**SOURCE:** Administrative Office of the Courts, Pretrial & Court Security Services

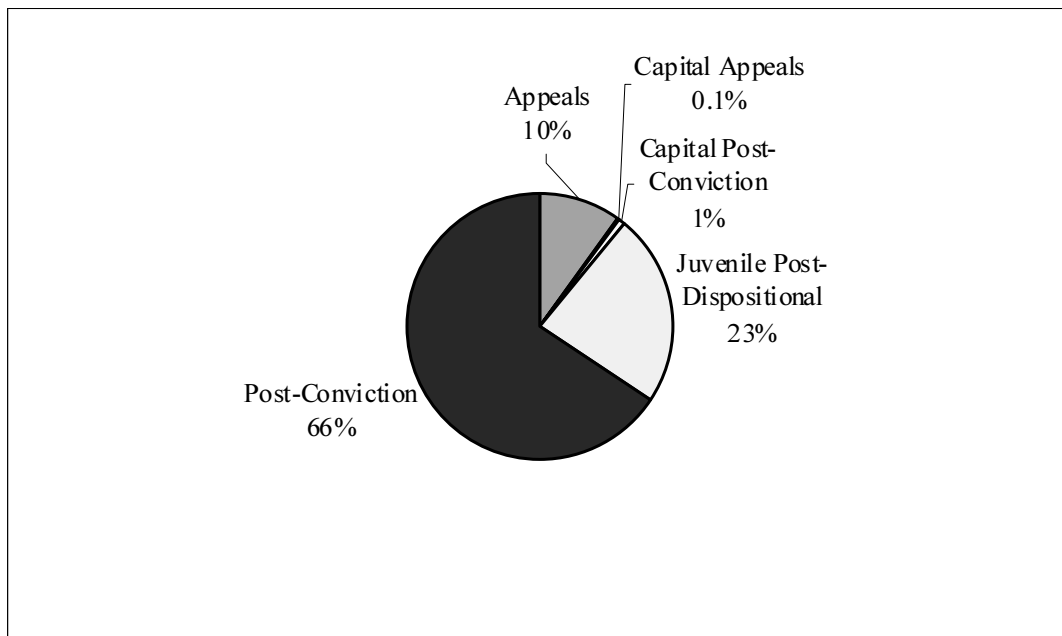


## Section Nine: APPELLATE COURT CASELOADS TRENDS

This section presents information from the Appellate and Supreme Courts and the Department of Public Advocacy on caseloads post-conviction. The reader is referred to Section VI for the number of appellate cases completed by Commonwealth and County Attorneys.

- Only about 10% of the Department of Public Advocacy post-conviction caseload involves appeals.
- The number of cases heard by the Court of Appeals has remained relatively stable since 1996. The majority of these cases appear to be civil appeals.
- The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court has increased slightly from 1996 to 1999. The majority of these cases appear to be motions for discretionary review and approximately one-third are direct appeals/original actions. The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court decreased from 1999 to 2000.

**FIGURE 9.a: Department of Public Advocacy Post Trial Caseload by Branch, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

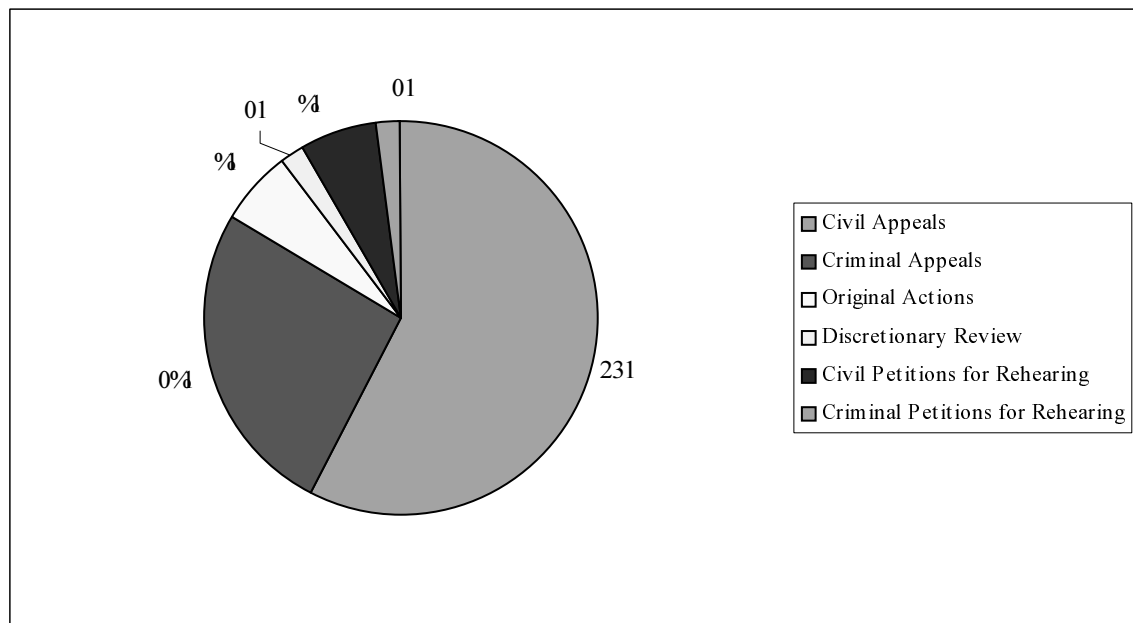


**TABLE 9.1: Court of Appeals Caseload by Fiscal Year, 1996-2000**

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Civil Appeals</b>	Filed	2,257	2,066	2,020	1,914	2,032
	Disposed	2,281	2,128	2,078	2,127	2,010
<b>Criminal Appeals</b>	Filed	889	933	1,004	884	867
	Disposed	733	948	936	973	914
<b>Original Actions</b>	Filed	252	186	193	209	223
	Disposed	256	196	205	198	213
<b>Motions for Injunctive Relief</b>	Filed	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposed	0	107	0	0	0
<b>Discretionary Review</b>	Filed	92	56	110	86	79
	Disposed	123	152	100	110	73
<b>Civil Petitions for Rehearing</b>	Filed	199	146	174	212	228
	Disposed	212	64	147	184	222
<b>Criminal Petitions for Rehearing</b>	Filed	39	63	58	74	60
	Disposed	46	0	46	70	67
<b>Total Cases</b>	Filed	3,728	3,450	3,559	3,379	3,489
	Disposed	3,651	3,595	3,512	3,662	3,499

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**FIGURE 9.b: Distribution of Appellate Cases Disposed, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

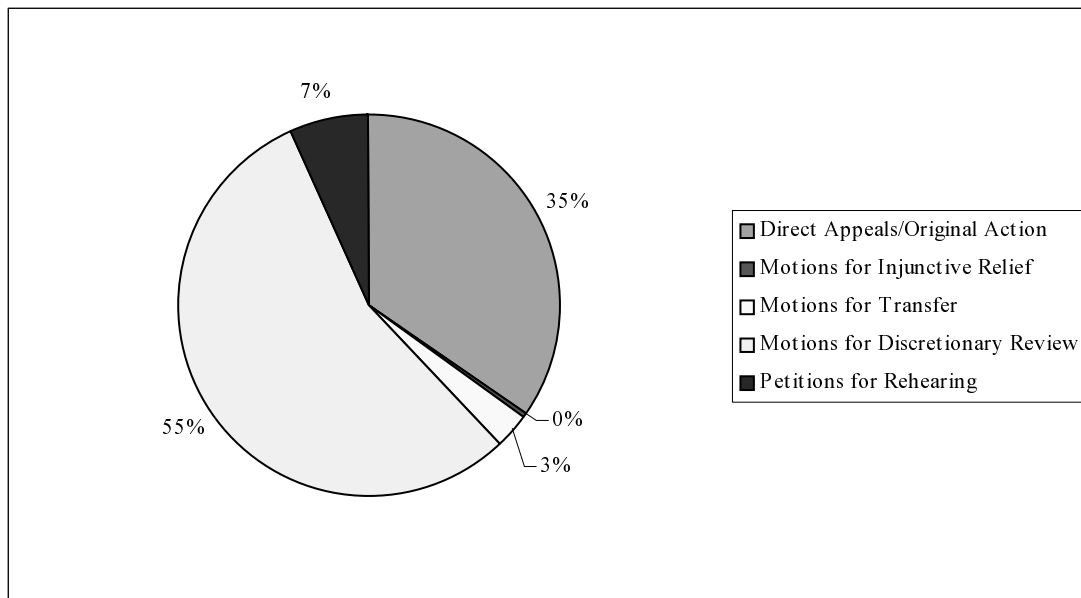
**TABLE 9.2: Supreme Court Caseload by Fiscal Year, 1996-2000**

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Direct Appeals/Original Action</b> *	Filed	488	434	449	468	404
	Disposed	418	433	467	438	407
<b>Motions for Injunctive Relief</b>	Filed	8	8	6	6	3
	Disposed	8	7	4	3	4
<b>Motions for Transfer</b>	Filed	25	28	31	35	24
	Disposed	27	32	26	42	36
<b>Motions for Discretionary Review</b>	Filed	642	593	605	709	691
	Disposed	577	542	638	585	652
<b>Petitions for Rehearing</b>	Filed	51	87	97	73	79
	Disposed	76	73	90	89	77
<b>Total Cases</b>	Filed	1,214	1,150	1,188	1,291	1,201
	Disposed	1,106	1,087	1,225	1,157	1,176

\*Criminal Appeals, Civil Appeals, Original Action, Certification of Question of Law, Kentucky Bar Association Proceedings, and Judicial Retirement and Removal Cases.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**FIGURE 9.c: Distribution of Supreme Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



## Section Ten: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TRENDS

This section presents information on juvenile offenders served by the juvenile justice system. Data is presented from the Kentucky State Police and the Department of Juvenile Justice. It is important to note that the information from the latter agency reflects the number of adjudicated youth served (not placed) by the Department. These youth may have been served in more than one program type during this period.

- The juvenile arrest rates for rape decreased between 1997 and 1999. However, arrest rates for murder, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft increased between 1997 and 1998, but then decreased, most quite significantly, in 1999.
- No data was available in 1997 for the arson juvenile arrest rate. However, the rate decreased from 1998 to 1999.

**TABLE 10.1: Juvenile Arrest Rates per 100,000 Persons Age 0-17, 1997-1999**

	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change 1997 to 1998*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*
Murder	1.9	3.5	1.4	0.8	-0.6
Rape	5.8	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.0
Aggravated Assault	38.1	40.1	30.7	0.1	-0.2
Robbery	17.3	19.1	12.8	0.1	-0.3
Burglary	86.1	94.4	78.2	0.1	-0.2
Larceny/Theft	145.2	168.0	143.9	0.2	-0.1
Auto Theft	24.6	35.0	31.7	0.4	-0.1
Arson	**	9.0	8.8	**	0.0
Total	319.0	374.8	313.0	0.2	-0.2

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

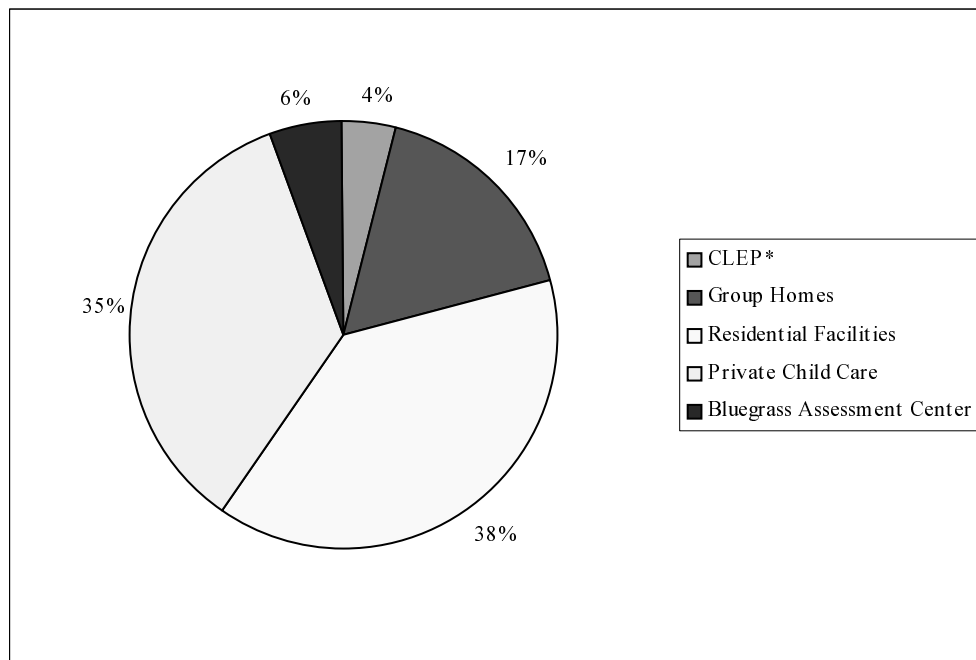
\*\*Data on juvenile arson arrests unavailable for 1997.

Note: Arrest rates will differ from previously reported Sourcebook's data because of differences in population estimates.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-1999*, Kentucky State Police



**FIGURE 10.a: Percent of Youth Served in Out of Community Placement by Program Type**

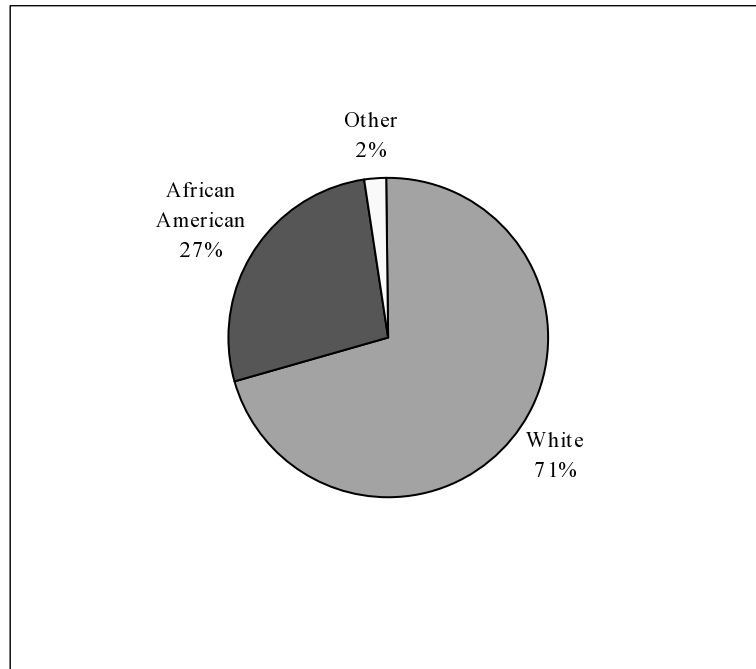


\*Cadet Leadership Education Program.

SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

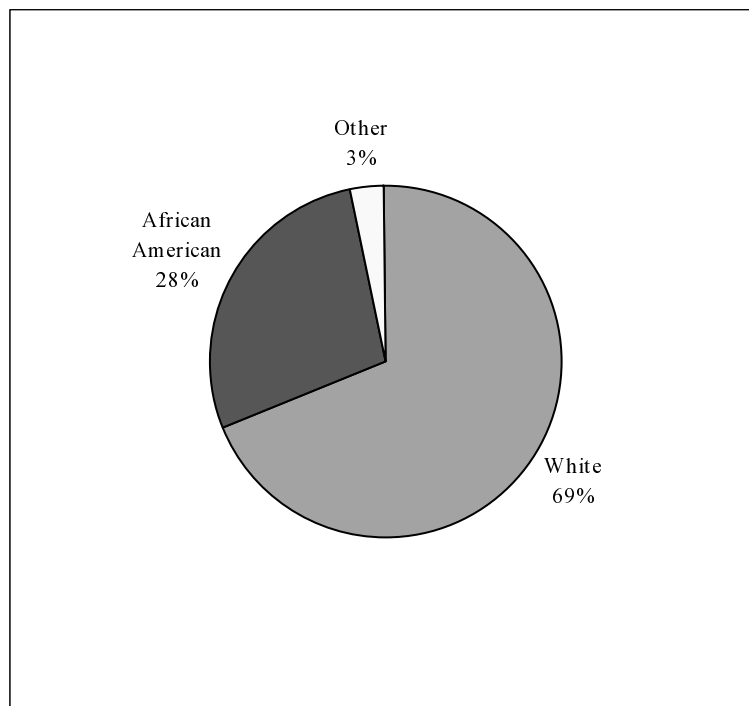


**FIGURE 10.b: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Race**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

**TABLE 10.c: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Race**

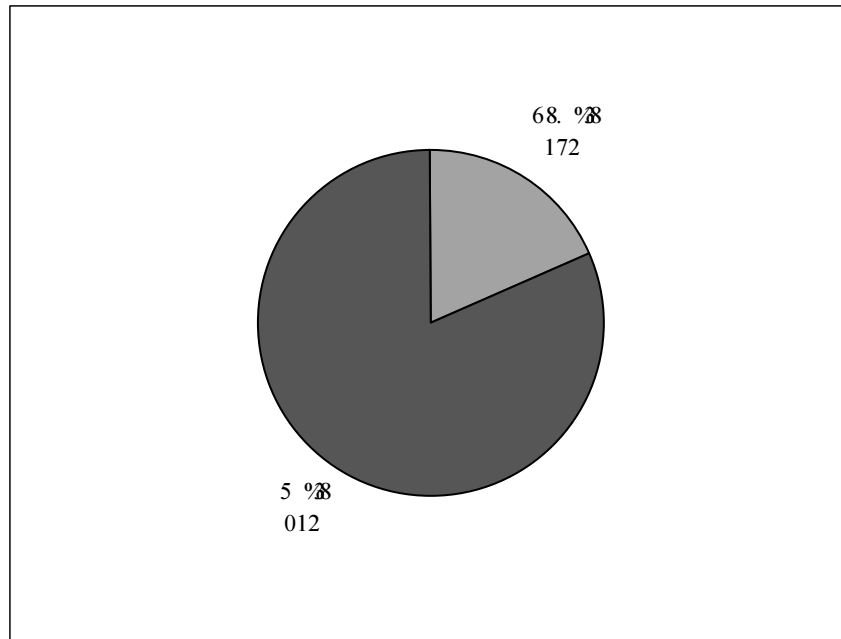


SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice



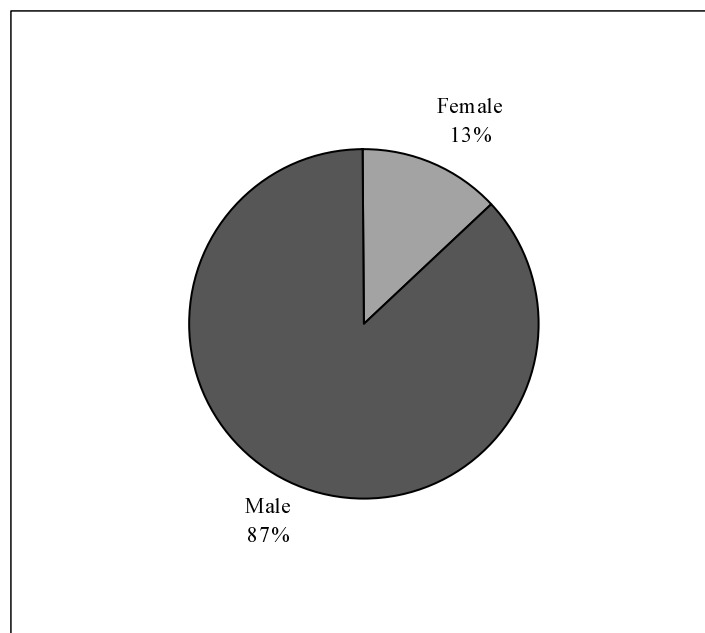


**FIGURE 10.d: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Gender**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

**FIGURE 10.e: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Gender**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice



# Section Eleven: **SELECTED CRIME CATEGORIES**

In addition to reviewing criminal justice system data pertaining to Part I offenses, data on selected categories of crime have been included for informational purposes. These categories include drug-related arrests, hate crime, sex offenses, and school safety. Information presented in this section includes Kentucky State Police arrest data; Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report arrest and offense statistics; statewide incidents of hate crime reported to the Kentucky State Police from 1998 to 2000; sex offense conviction and disposition information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts; and information on sex offense commitments prepared by the Kentucky Department of Corrections.

## **Drug-Related Arrests/Offenses**

- The total number of arrests for drug offenses increased by 26.0% between 1997 and 1999. The largest increase occurred in arrests for offenses involving synthetic narcotics (3159.1%).
- The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 1999 it ranged from 0.6 to 13.2 per 1,000 population.

**TABLE 11.1: Drug Arrests by Type of Substance, 1997-1999**

				P59c5n7 Chang5 199786 1998*	P59c5n7 Chang5 199886 1999*	P59c5n7 Chang5 199786 1999*
19956720p5	1997	1998	1999	1998*	1999*	1999*
1946 8208N4w 7wC7m 47 24 eot n	sPar	a3al	aPSr	vrQh	cSQh	suQh
b e245ewe	Ps3ar	Pv3SP	r3SP	vQh	dkSQh	dkkQh
l om 21 ewg 285n7N8wdNe286Ah	k3ar	k3kS0	PP3/PS	d Qh	l sPQh	l kl Qh
Sywm 6NNe286Ah	ll	vS	SPS	Pvr Qh	PPvSQh	kPvr Qh
T8ael	l l3kl r	l v3va0	l u3Pl v	PsQh	P0Qh	l aQh

\* Calculated by Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1997-1999, Kentucky State Police

**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-1999**

County	1997			1998			1999		
	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate
Adair	188	16,466	11.4	186	16,451	11.3	213	16,462	12.9
Allen	87	16,183	5.4	81	16,567	4.9	74	16,854	4.4
Anderson	54	18,059	3.0	51	18,501	2.8	98	18,807	5.2
Ballard	132	8,396	15.7	64	8,489	7.5	92	8,516	10.8
Barren	228	36,670	6.2	205	36,971	5.5	243	37,355	6.5
Bath	16	10,361	1.5	45	10,586	4.3	38	10,741	3.5
Bell	101	29,779	3.4	98	29,155	3.4	229	29,028	7.9
Boone	532	76,117	7.0	638	79,761	8.0	472	83,356	5.7
Bourbon	136	19,327	7.0	165	19,337	8.5	107	19,363	5.5
Boyd	228	49,759	4.6	197	49,514	4.0	262	48,843	5.4
Boyle	93	26,943	3.5	83	27,102	3.1	107	27,358	3.9
Bracken	13	8,348	1.6	17	8,419	2.0	8	8,478	0.9
Breathitt	53	15,661	3.4	83	15,728	5.3	106	15,771	6.7
Breckinridge	39	17,307	2.3	55	17,455	3.2	58	17,728	3.3
Bullitt	205	57,897	3.5	203	59,344	3.4	229	60,955	3.8
Butler	71	11,780	6.0	116	11,932	9.7	140	12,019	11.6
Caldwell	61	13,346	4.6	29	13,335	2.2	50	13,366	3.7
Calloway	116	33,181	3.5	162	33,422	4.8	192	33,293	5.8
Campbell	732	87,517	8.4	912	87,301	10.4	863	87,203	9.9
Carlisle	35	5,366	6.5	34	5,337	6.4	22	5,386	4.1
Carroll	76	9,596	7.9	82	9,624	8.5	77	9,775	7.9
Carter	110	26,537	4.1	176	26,900	6.5	186	27,106	6.9
Casey	47	14,529	3.2	53	14,788	3.6	36	14,908	2.4
Christian	463	73,283	6.3	484	72,436	6.7	615	71,941	8.5
Clark	153	31,642	4.8	146	31,941	4.6	204	32,457	6.3
Clay	281	22,547	12.5	185	22,760	8.1	300	22,780	13.2
Clinton	63	9,270	6.8	88	9,347	9.4	91	9,464	9.6
Crittenden	24	9,421	2.5	19	9,587	2.0	42	9,556	4.4
Cumberland	12	6,861	1.7	12	6,848	1.8	20	6,876	2.9
Daviess	376	90,851	4.1	459	90,973	5.0	530	91,179	5.8
Edmonson	42	11,184	3.8	31	11,347	2.7	22	11,595	1.9
Elliott	37	6,557	5.6	34	6,593	5.2	33	6,533	5.1
Estill	69	15,421	4.5	52	15,581	3.3	101	15,506	6.5
Fayette	1,467	239,568	6.1	1,635	241,697	6.8	1,665	243,785	6.8
Fleming	28	13,202	2.1	28	13,478	2.1	34	13,605	2.5
Floyd	80	43,341	1.8	95	43,324	2.2	154	43,266	3.6
Franklin	370	46,251	8.0	311	46,501	6.7	261	46,588	5.6
Fulton	70	7,621	9.2	70	7,548	9.3	84	7,451	11.3
Gallatin	36	6,787	5.3	41	7,182	5.7	70	7,437	9.4
Garrard	30	13,604	2.2	56	13,920	4.0	164	14,333	11.4
Grant	97	19,800	4.9	130	20,314	6.4	116	20,805	5.6
Graves	104	35,643	2.9	116	35,966	3.2	190	36,254	5.2
Grayson	66	23,273	2.8	105	23,736	4.4	98	23,828	4.1
Green	12	10,557	1.1	16	10,565	1.5	33	10,595	3.1
Greenup	140	37,109	3.8	209	36,970	5.7	238	36,732	6.5

Chart continues &gt;



**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-1999 (continued)**

County	1997			1998			1999		
	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate
Hancock	9	8,867	1.0	26	8,963	2.9	53	8,977	5.9
Hardin	515	89,857	5.7	483	90,576	5.3	465	91,567	5.1
Harlan	185	35,274	5.2	204	34,820	5.9	227	34,273	6.6
Harrison	236	17,253	13.7	52	17,542	3.0	49	17,666	2.8
Hart	48	16,519	2.9	40	16,723	2.4	66	16,864	3.9
Henderson	303	44,459	6.8	314	44,482	7.1	423	44,410	9.5
Henry	63	14,700	4.3	51	14,774	3.5	61	15,023	4.1
Hickman	35	5,235	6.7	19	5,197	3.7	25	5,146	4.9
Hopkins	299	46,210	6.5	260	46,380	5.6	302	46,155	6.5
Jackson	46	12,837	3.6	40	12,931	3.1	75	13,040	5.8
Jefferson	5,983	671,337	8.9	8,191	671,595	12.2	8,264	672,900	12.3
Jessamine	79	36,071	2.2	100	36,577	2.7	165	37,300	4.4
Johnson	141	24,029	5.9	73	23,986	3.0	109	23,999	4.5
Kenton	805	146,143	5.5	1,027	146,731	7.0	1,165	147,221	7.9
Knott	73	17,998	4.1	50	17,948	2.8	63	17,931	3.5
Knox	141	31,482	4.5	173	31,890	5.4	161	31,976	5.0
Larue	29	12,883	2.3	35	13,067	2.7	65	13,150	4.9
Laurel	353	50,103	7.0	345	50,847	6.8	299	52,015	5.7
Lawrence	62	15,455	4.0	70	15,606	4.5	60	15,800	3.8
Lee	37	7,977	4.6	19	8,029	2.4	19	7,994	2.4
Leslie	69	13,479	5.1	22	13,589	1.6	56	13,558	4.1
Letcher	74	26,514	2.8	62	26,237	2.4	103	26,069	4.0
Lewis	65	13,534	4.8	62	13,513	4.6	55	13,471	4.1
Lincoln	59	22,073	2.7	43	22,403	1.9	89	22,540	3.9
Livingston	84	9,371	9.0	73	9,440	7.7	74	9,481	7.8
Logan	92	26,113	3.5	151	26,195	5.8	223	26,276	8.5
Lyon	53	7,982	6.6	52	8,009	6.5	27	8,060	3.3
McCracken	370	64,720	5.7	351	64,405	5.4	470	64,407	7.3
McCreary	74	16,594	4.5	101	16,634	6.1	106	16,754	6.3
McLean	17	9,752	1.7	23	9,841	2.3	63	9,897	6.4
Madison	326	65,471	5.0	292	66,454	4.4	449	67,690	6.6
Magoffin	23	13,908	1.7	55	13,846	4.0	52	14,036	3.7
Marion	38	17,002	2.2	76	17,038	4.5	162	17,120	9.5
Marshall	91	29,877	3.0	116	30,174	3.8	132	30,250	4.4
Martin	17	12,224	1.4	27	12,083	2.2	38	11,901	3.2
Mason	119	16,954	7.0	109	16,913	6.4	151	16,825	9.0
Meade	100	28,201	3.5	74	28,732	2.6	101	29,195	3.5
Menifee	15	5,634	2.7	31	5,774	5.4	34	5,865	5.8
Mercer	62	20,416	3.0	56	20,664	2.7	39	20,809	1.9
Metcalfe	23	9,500	2.4	17	9,573	1.8	28	9,596	2.9
Monroe	124	11,283	11.0	66	11,143	5.9	107	11,157	9.6
Montgomery	89	20,747	4.3	68	21,006	3.2	64	21,636	3.0
Morgan	40	13,499	3.0	82	13,575	6.0	46	13,660	3.4
Muhlenberg	82	31,957	2.6	159	32,060	5.0	272	31,968	8.5
Nelson	158	35,171	4.5	196	35,929	5.5	149	36,971	4.0
Nicholas	31	7,020	4.4	31	7,007	4.4	39	7,126	5.5

Chart continues >

**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-1999 (continued)**

County	1997			1998			1999		
	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate	Number	Population	Rate
Aeneid34	172	ttttt1cqi c	u/D	11s	1cqd75	u/2	1c2	1cdn2	D0
A9 nv	1D7	ttttt71q7c	s/s	1uc	77q1s	u/D	1Dl	77q10s	s/0
r d48	117	ttttt10q70	0/D	111	10q1s7	0/D	1c0	10q1s7	D0
omA3	10u	ttttt7Dqu7	c/u	75u	5i qis7	u/u	77c	57q2D	u/i
oQ186	175	ttttt7s q75	2/5	12i	7D02i	2/u	771	5i qc7	u/7
oC pdAv	1si	ttttt10q1 lu	11/7	15s	10q20u	s/2	71c	10q1su	15/i
op4vn4r	55	ttttt1D105	5/0	70	D00c	7/u	75	1i q21	7/7
Tn68Ar	11u	ttttt77q0u	c/1	15i	77q1s1	c/u	17c	77q27	c/2
TAdd	5s	ttttt11q1 Ds	5/2	0D	11q705	0/1	17u	11q7sD	11/7
Trgg	5c	ttttt17q127	7/D	22	17qi D	5/c	2s	17qD5	5/s
TrC h8l	5	tttttttqi i	i/2	u	uq1sc	i/D	c	uq70	i/0
UvCav	c2	ttttt10q5u	5/5	ui	10q20	2/7	Ds	10qDD	c/D
Wnrr4v	057	ttttts0q77	u/5	0i5	suq1i	0/D	u51	suq1s5	s/5
WndOvg3Av	10	ttttt1i q7i	1/c	7s	1i qD7	7/0	55	11q2u	5/i
Wn6v4	0s	ttttt1s qu7	5/0	5c	1Dj c0	1/s	cu	1Dj1D	5/i
W4hd34r	5i	ttttt15q50	7/7	7D	15q5u	7/1	su	15q0i	0/c
WOC846	DD	ttttt5cqD3	7/s	1u7	5cq7u	2/s	10c	50q15i	2/0
WA84	57	tttttttq7s0	2/2	0D	uq1s5	D5	ui	uqi u	D5
WAAdfArd	1i5	ttttt77q1D	2/0	12D	77qu51	0/0	115	77qu5	c/i
Roler	yy Tyt	Ttal 2, 0	14	y1 10a	Tt T9 T, a	04	y2 , y1	Tt0a 2y1	14

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-1999*, Kentucky State Police, and 1999 County Population Estimates, Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville

## Hate Crime Statistics

It is important to note that official hate crime statistics may substantially underestimate the number of hate crimes that occur. Many victims may be hesitant to report such events to police. In addition, reporting practices by law enforcement may vary across jurisdictions. The following tables provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence and characteristics of hate crimes in the Commonwealth as reported by law enforcement.

- In 1998, 1999, and 2000 race was the most common motivation for hate crime, with African Americans being the most frequently targeted group. In 1998 and 2000, the sexual orientation of the victim was the second most common motivation. However, in 1999, religion was the second most common motivation.
- There appear to have been significantly more hate crimes motivated by religion in 1999, than in 1998 and 2000.
- Hate crimes appear to be most likely to occur in three types of locations: streets, parking areas, and the homes of the victim in 1998 and 1999. In 2000, hate crimes appear to be most likely to occur in four types of locations: streets, homes of victims, restaurants, and schools/colleges.
- Intimidation was the most common offense reported from 1998 to 2000. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism is the second most common offense.

**TABLE 11.3: Bias Motivation for Hate Crimes, 1998-2000**

[illegible]

\* Percent changes were computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

percent changes were computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.  
SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1998-1999, Kentucky State Police was used for the 1998 and 1999 data. The 2000 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff using the Kentucky State Police 2000 Hate Crime Incident Reports.



**TABLE 11.4: Location of Hate Crime Incidents, 1998-2000**

TOAL40	6337	258A5, 4000 c OILf	6333	258A5, 4000 c OILf	pBBB	258A5, 4000 c OILf	ds L, *50 63370400	ds L, *50 63330400	ds L, *50 63370400
1 68NTO7 K0687 5K2 60,	C	CA	C	CA	C	CA	C	C	C
N03MP0B6L00348HR03	C	CA	C	CA	C	CA	C	C	C
N0K1 6LS DT9	F	GA	C	CA	U	UA	W	U	W
YSTK5IPJ30LRLT5E7 52 X5	C	CA	V	oA	U	UA	V	W	U
YR2 2 5K00, E ad58NT646L	C	CA	V	oA	U	UA	V	W	U
YR3OKTD63P65	C	CA	C	CA	C	CA	C	C	C
YR3B5363D5P R15	C	CA	C	CA	F	GA	C	F	F
I 5X0K2 53 H 6DRT3 8P R15	U	UA	C	CA	C	CA	W	C	W
I KTL8P R15H K8 ad5IHROX60,	C	CA	F	FA	U	UA	F	W	U
F6,4BVR40	C	CA	C	CA	F	GA	C	F	F
GRB5K2 53 IPT9,6NT646L	G	VA	o	6A	U	UA	F	W	W
GKRD5K IPTX5K2 0K15	F	GA	F	FA	C	CA	C	W	W
H6LSw0JIRRO4H ,,5JIP K55	UC	UGA	UU	UGA	U6	FFA	U	o	6
HR 5,EMR 5,	F	GA	C	CA	C	CA	W	C	W
J06IPK03	F	GA	C	CA	C	CA	W	C	W
H0MBV0 5Kv0J	C	CA	C	CA	C	CA	C	C	C
H6qTR18P R15	C	CA	C	CA	U	UA	C	U	U
P0K6L8HR IG0K0L50	FC	F6A	UC	UFA	F	GA	WC	W	W8
R53 0,8P R4L058F0D6J	C	CA	C	CA	C	CA	C	C	C
R506453D5HR2 5	FV	GUA	GU	G6A	Fo	GVA	7	W	U
R500TK03	U	UA	7	8A	7	UCA	6	C	6
PDSRR, EYR, 5L5	o	6A	7	8A	8	UUA	F	U	G
P5K6D5IG00P 0 6R3	0	CA	1	1%	0	0%	U	W	C
PX5D0,6J8P R15	0	CA	0	0%	0	0%	C	C	C
t S5KJ3MRv3	6	8A	2	2%	4	5%	W	F	W
I R8L XX6D9,5	0	CA	0	0%	1	1%	C	U	U
c Oc AT	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>WG</b>	<b>W</b>

\*The 2000 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1998-1999, Kentucky State Police, was used for the 1998 and 1999 data

**TABLE 11.5: Hate Crime Offense Description, 1998-2000**

Offense	1998	1999	2000	Change from 1998 to 1999*	Change from 1999 to 2000*	Change from 1998 to 2000*
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	-1	0	-1
Robbery	2	0	2	-2	2	0
Aggravated Assault	7	12	14	5	2	7
Burglary	2	2	0	0	-2	-2
Larceny/Theft	1	1	0	0	-1	-1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	4	2	4	-2	2
Simple Assault	8	11	9	3	-2	1
Intimidation	36	34	26	-2	-8	-10
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	21	22	20	1	-2	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-5</b>

\*The 2000 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1998-1999, Kentucky State Police, was used for the 1998 and 1999 data



## Sexual Offenses

- The number of forcible rape incidents reported to the police decreased from 1,307 in 1996 to 1,148 in 1999.
- From 1996 to 1999, the rate of rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average and fell in the middle of the list of surrounding states.
- The number of sexual abuse cases and convictions decreased slightly from 1998 to 2001.
- The number of rape cases decreased from 1998 to 2001. However, the number of rape convictions increased from 1998 to 2001.
- Commitments to Department of Corrections for sexual abuse offenders has consistently decreased since 1996.
- Commitments to Department of Corrections for rape cases decreased from 1996 to 2000. This includes Rape I, Rape II, and Rape III.

**TABLE 11.6: Comparison of Forcible Rape Rates per 100,000 Population between Kentucky and Surrounding States, 1996-1999**

State		1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change 1996 to 1999*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*
<b>Kentucky*</b>	Number	1,307	1,191	1,107	1,148	-12%	4%
	Rate*	33.7	30.5	28.2	29	-14%	3%
<b>Illinois**</b>	Number	4,548	4,415	4,095	4,144	-9%	1%
	Rate*	38.4	37.1	34.0	34.2	-11%	1%
<b>Indiana</b>	Number	1,992	1,928	1,952	1,607	-19%	-18%
	Rate*	34.1	32.9	33.1	27	-21%	-18%
<b>Missouri</b>	Number	1,566	1,525	1,463	1,439	-8%	-2%
	Rate*	29.2	28.2	26.9	26.3	-10%	-2%
<b>Ohio</b>	Number	4,617	4,566	4,543	4,129	-11%	-9%
	Rate*	41.3	40.8	40.5	36.7	-11%	-9%
<b>Tennessee</b>	Number	2,475	3,056	2,485	2,415	-2%	-3%
	Rate*	46.5	56.9	45.8	44	-5%	-4%
<b>Virginia</b>	Number	1,783	1,819	1,810	1,720	-4%	-5%
	Rate*	26.7	27.0	26.7	25	-6%	-6%
<b>West Virginia</b>	Number	358	355	339	337	-6%	-1%
	Rate*	19.6	19.5	18.7	18.6	-5%	-1%
<b>United States</b>	Number	96,250	96,153	93,103	89,110	-7%	-4%
	Rate*	36.3	35.9	34.4	32.7	-10%	-5%

\* Data for Kentucky is from *Crime in Kentucky*, 1996-1999, Kentucky State Police.

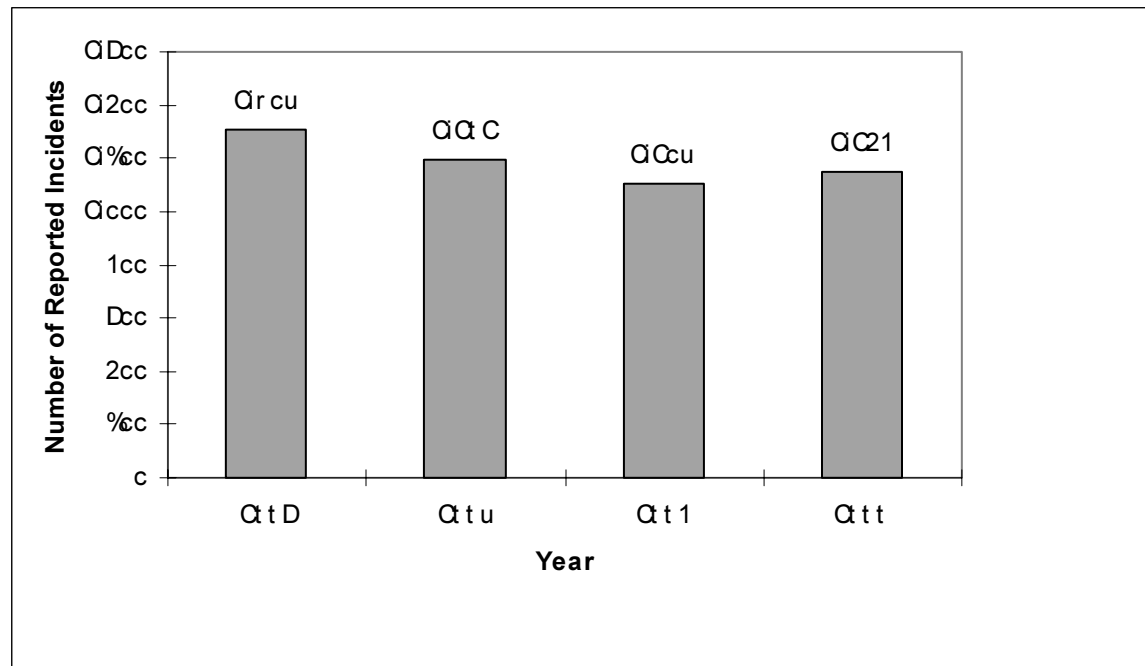
\*\*Values for Illinois are estimates. Data for this time period are not available.

SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1996-1999



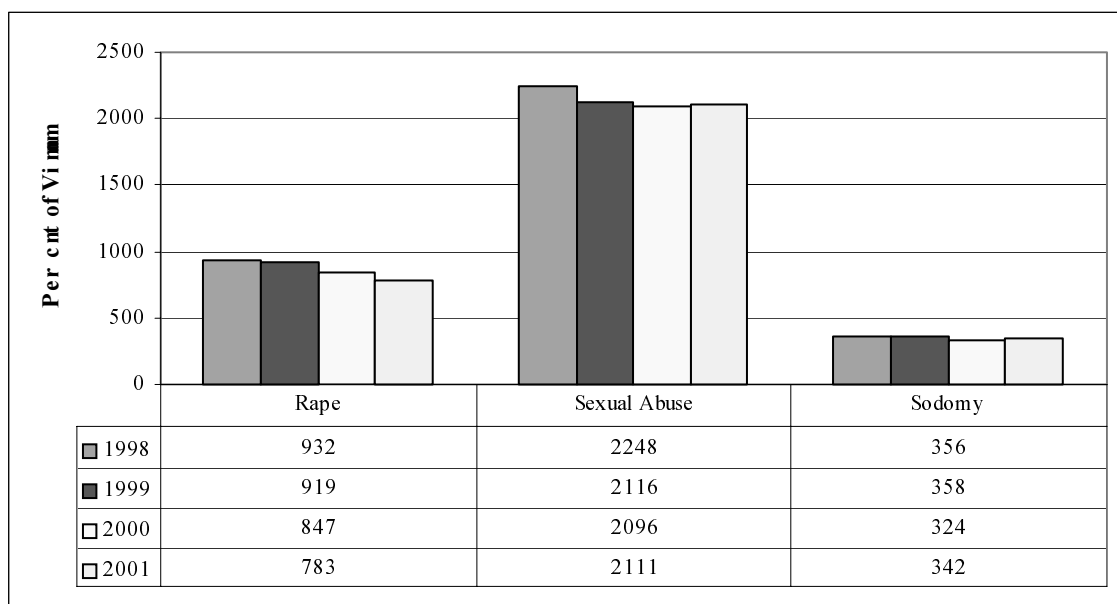


**FIGURE 11.a: Forcible Rape, 1996-1999**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1996-1999*, Kentucky State Police

**Figure 11.b: Sex Offense Cases, Fiscal Year 1998-2001**

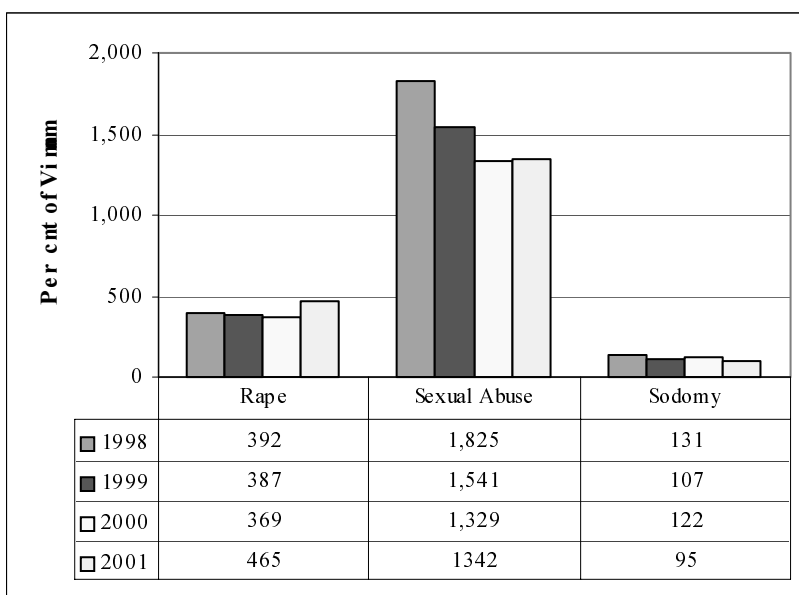


Note: Figures above represent a true, distinct count. Cases may include multiple charges.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

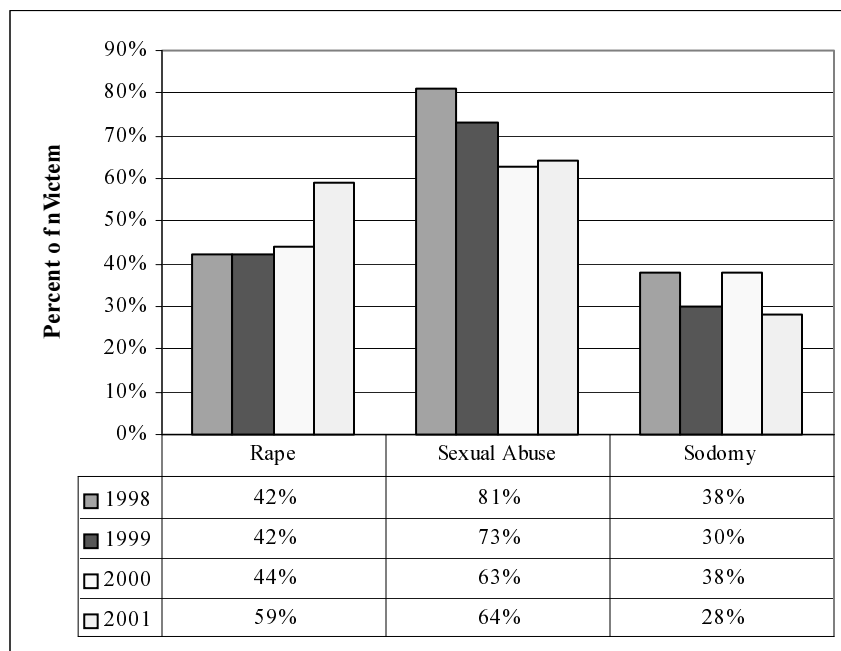


**Figure 11.c: Sex Offense Convictions, Fiscal Year 1998-2001**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

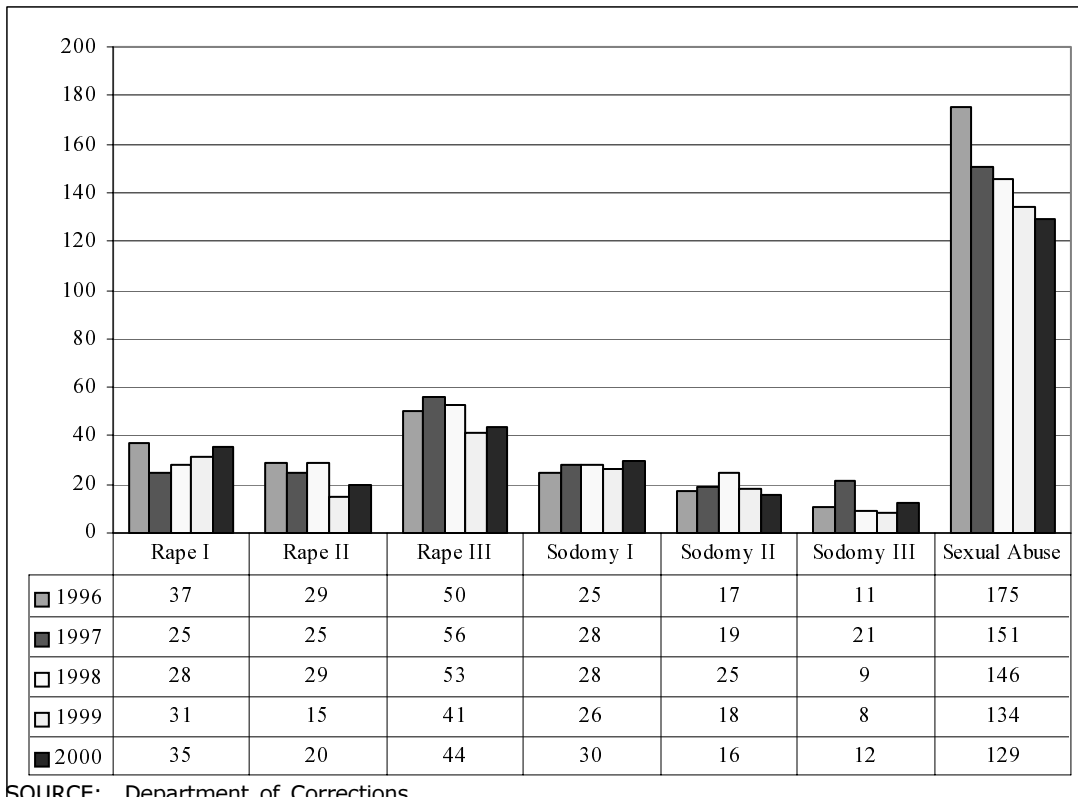
**Figure 11.d: Percentage of Sex Cases Resulting in Conviction, Fiscal Years 1998-2001**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**FIGURE 11.e: Sex Offenders: DOC Commitments by Crime, 1996-2000**



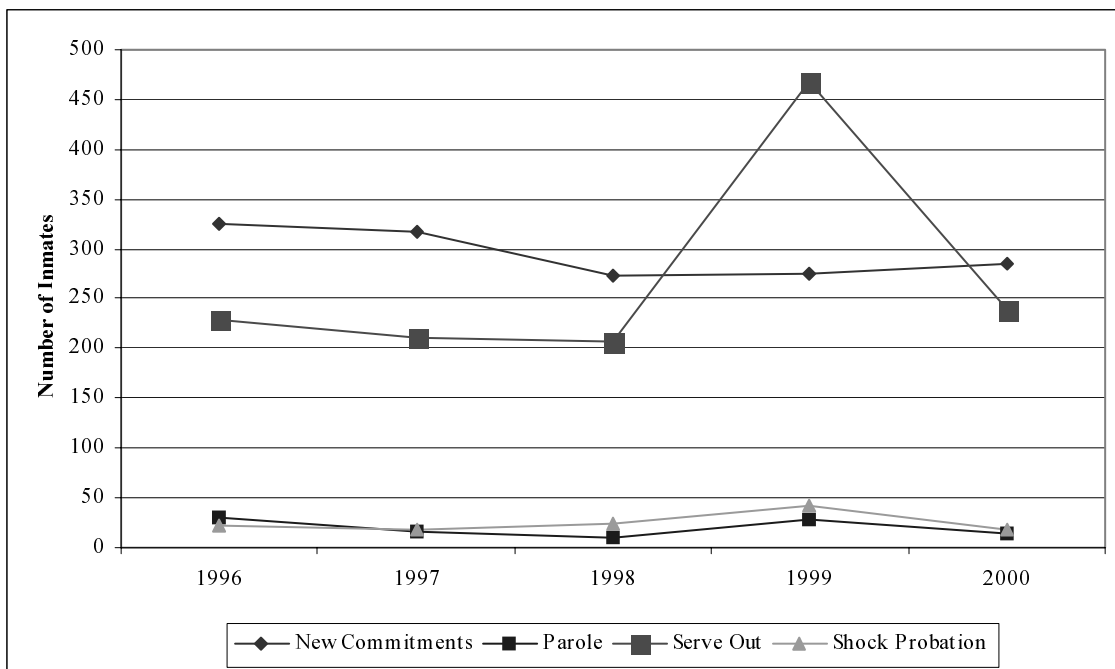


**Table 11.7: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 1996-2000**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
New Commitments	325	318	273	275	286
Parole	30	16	10	29	15
Serve Out	229	210	207	468	239
Shock Probation	22	19	25	43	18

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

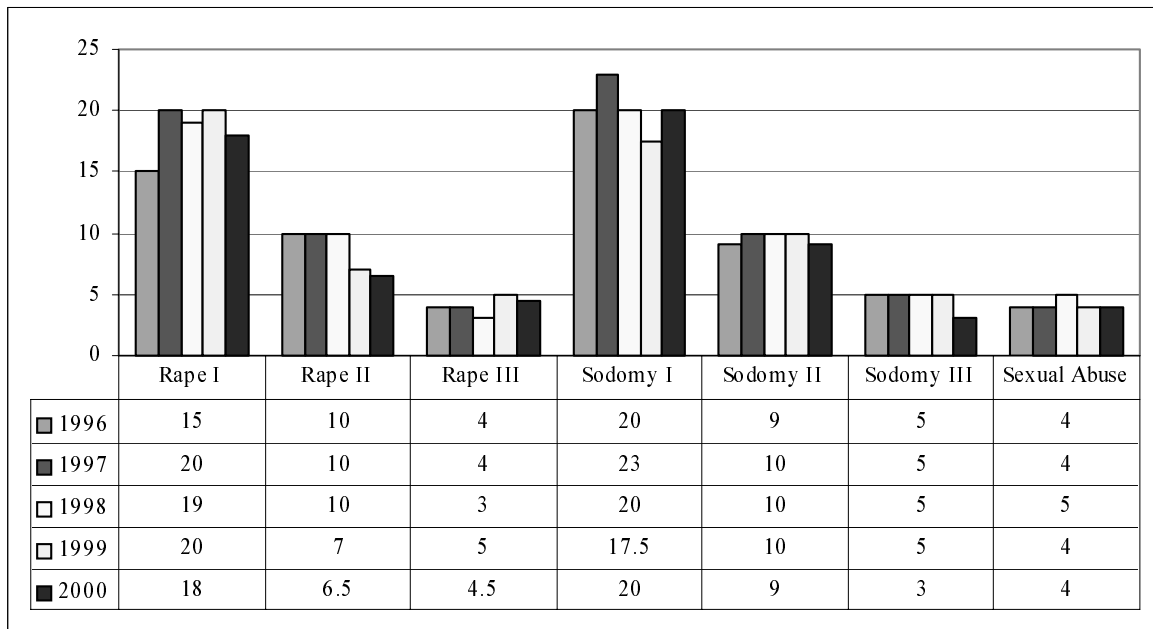
**Figure 11.f: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 1996-2000**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections



**FIGURE 11.g: Total Sentence for Sex Offenders, 1996-2000**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections



## **School Safety**

The Center for School Safety is a collaborative partnership involving Eastern Kentucky University, the University of Kentucky, Murray State University and the Kentucky School Boards Association. The Center is based at Eastern Kentucky University and serves as the central point for data analysis, research and dissemination of information about successful school safety programs, research results and new programs. In 1999, the Center undertook the Safe Schools Data Project, and released three reports providing statistical information on this issue. In December 2000, the Center released a report providing a summary of statewide regional data for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 school years. The following is a summary of the findings as they pertain to law violations and legal consequences in Kentucky schools:

- Comparison between school years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 appears to demonstrate large overall decreases in school-reported Part I and Part II law violations. Some of these decreases, such as simple assault and disorderly conduct, may be anomalies or artifacts of data reporting.
- Despite the general decline in Part I and II law violations, there appear to be a small number of violations which have not declined or are increasing. These include violations associated with alcohol use, buying or receiving stolen property, sex offenses (not including rape or prostitution), and possession of non-firearm weapons. These violations may be areas of focus for further study.
- For variables where there are dramatic differences over time, interpretation may be aided by reference to another year of data, in order to obtain a more stable baseline.
- When the four most frequently occurring Part I and Part II law violations are examined from a regional perspective, little consistency is seen in terms of urban-suburban-rural location. Jefferson County has high rates in three areas, and there is considerable regional variability across the categories measured. Presumably, other factors such as demographics, culture, values, legal system, and service availability account for these differences. Further exploration of these data on a county-wide basis may facilitate further description and analysis.
- It is difficult to accurately interpret data on the legal consequences of Part I and Part II violations, since school officials may not be privy to subsequent events within the legal system. However, data on the percent of incidents that are reported to law enforcement by school officials raise concern about compliance with reporting mandates.
- In addition to legal consequences for Part I and II violations, schools administer discipline for the same incidents, ranging from suspension or alternative placement to expulsion (with or without educational services). These data show dramatic declines in the number of school-reported suspensions, expulsions, and alternative placements.
- While incidents involving handguns have dropped significantly, incidents involving "other firearms" have increased (although they remain rare). Rifle/shotgun incidents and all other weapon incidents have remained stable. Given the potential for destructive consequences, such incidents remain a concern and target for intervention. The overall number of expulsions for possession of a weapon at school has dropped from 37 to 12.



**TABLE 11.8: Reported Law Violations During 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 School Year**

	1998-1999	1999-2000
<b>Reported Law Violations</b>		
Prison	n, n	1
Pre-arrest	.7,	n.3
Arrest	nnl	-4
Substance	1	1
Violence	n	1
Sexual	-,-	,37
Weapons	.	**
Other	-1	*-
<b>Violations by Type</b>		
Pre-arrest	3,n.	n.,77
Arrest	343	3.
Substance	*,n.	.*n
Violence	*,n.	*,13-
Sexual	*,*	*n3
Weapons	*11	*3,
Other	*n4	n.*
Substance	-3n	4,3
Violence	37	31
Sexual	-,	3.,
<b>Violations by Age Group</b>		
DUI	7	3
Other	n	1
Substance	n*-	3*
Violence	n.	1
Sexual	,	*,
Weapons	nn-	n*
Other	1	1
Substance	n*n	,3
Violence	nl,	n*.
Sexual	33	n7
Weapons	7	-
Other	*	nn

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project—Statewide and Regional Data Summary



**TABLE 11.9: Offense Rates per 1,000 Students by Region and Offense, 1999-2000 School Year**

	Region							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aggravated Assault	0.37	0.04	0.44	0.11	0.87	0.11	0.17	0.14
Drug Violations	2.3	2.1	4.2	2.7	4	3.4	3.5	4.3
Larceny/Theft	0.83	0.55	0.92	0.99	1.65	0.59	0.88	0.37
Assault (Simple)	2.6	1.4	4.9	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.2

Note: Service Center Regions are comprised of the following counties.

Region 1: Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg, Caldwell, Crittenden, Union, Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Christian.

Region 2: Todd, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, Butler, Warren, Barren, Metcalfe, Green, Larue, Hardin, Meade, Breckinridge, Hancock, Daviess, McLean, Ohio, Grayson, Hart, and Edmonson.

Region 3 is Jefferson County.

Region 4: Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton, Boone, Kenton, and Campbell.

Region 5: Nelson, Washington, Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Nicholas, Clark, Bourbon, Montgomery, and Powell.

Region 6: Clinton, Wayne, McCreary, Whitley, Bell, Harlan, Knox, Clay, Laurel, Pulaski, Russell, Adair, Taylor, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Rockcastle, Madison, Estill, and Jackson.

Region 7: Bracken, Robertson, Mason, Lewis, Fleming, Bath, Menifee, Rowan, Morgan, Elliott, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Carter, Greenup, and Boyd.

Region 8: Owsley, Wolfe, Lee, Breathitt, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, Knott, Letcher, Perry, and Leslie.

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project—Statewide and Regional Data Summary

**TABLE 11.10: Reported Legal Consequences of Part I and Part II Violations During 1999-2000 School Year**

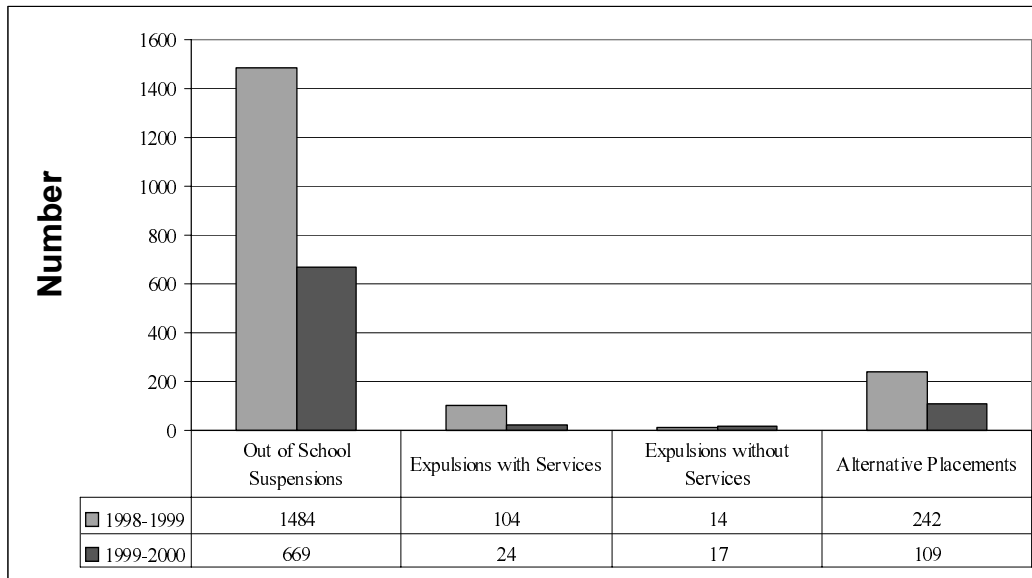
	Legal Action			
	Call Police	Arrest	Charges Filed	Civil Damages
Arson	43.3%	26.7%	32.2%	2.2%
Aggravated Assault	54.1%	18.6%	22.4%	5.5%
Burglary	78.1%	28.1%	29.7%	9.4%
Rape	23.8%	3.8%	20.0%	0.0%
Larceny/Theft	19.7%	3.2%	6.3%	0.5%
Auto Theft	81.8%	63.6%	45.5%	9.1%
Robbery	34.6%	7.7%	19.2%	3.8%

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project—Statewide and Regional Data Summary



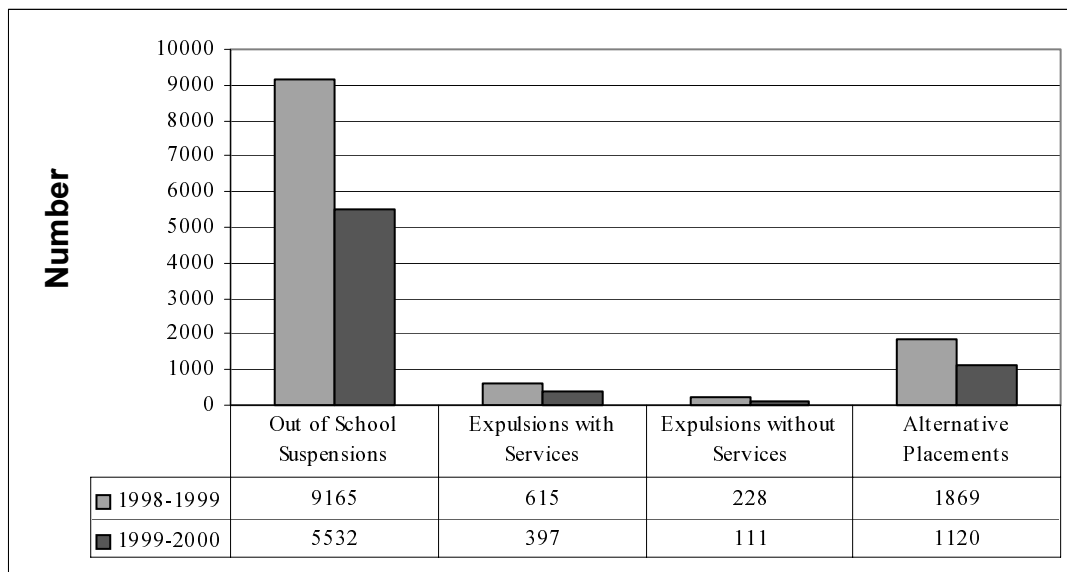


**Figure 11.h: Comparison of Reported Part I Disciplinary Actions Between 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary

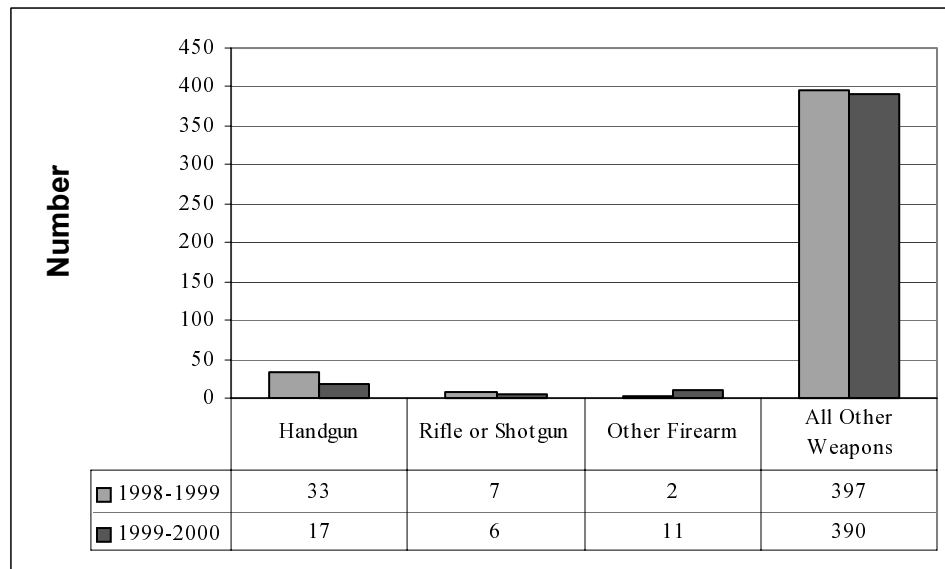
**Figure 11.i: Comparison of Reported Part II Disciplinary Actions Between 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary



**Figure 11.j: School Incidents Involving Firearms During 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary



## Section Twelve: KEY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COST INFORMATION

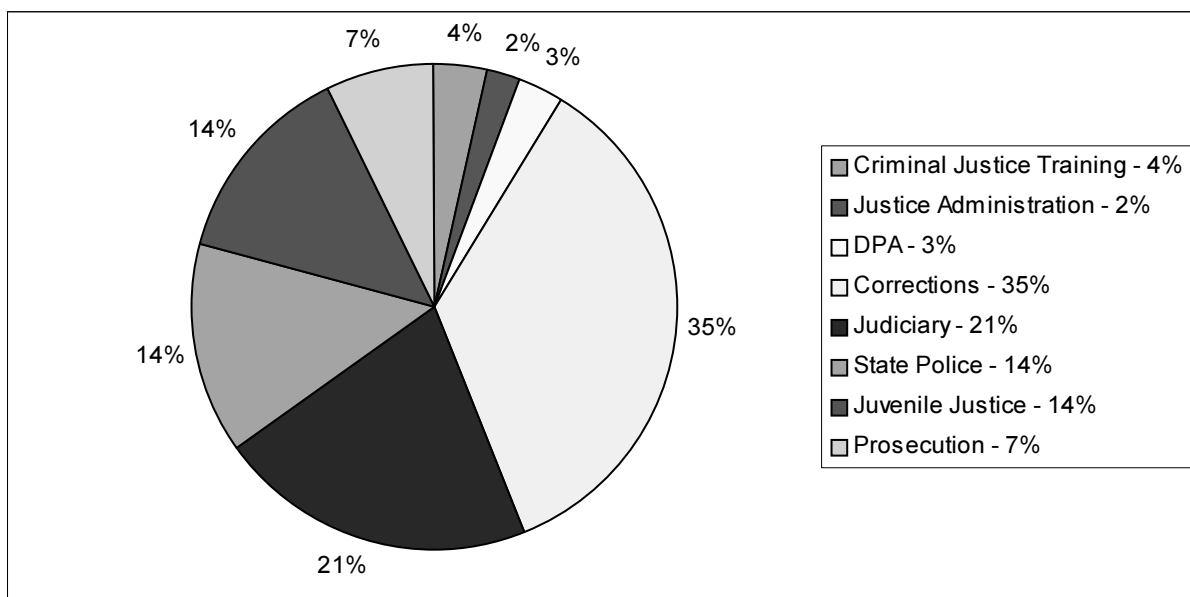
While monitoring changes in crime trends, it is also important to track the range of costs associated with incarceration, community supervision, and criminal justice programs for adults and juveniles.

Since national research has indicated that community-based programs provide effective and cost-efficient alternatives to detention and incarceration for selected offenders, these factors should be routinely considered in the allocation of limited criminal justice resources and the development of statewide criminal justice policy.

It is also important to note that while meta-analysis of research studies provide support for the position that treatment works and that punishment is ineffective or counter-effective unless combined with training and reinforcement for positive skills and behaviors, it is also clear that “one size does not fit all” and programs must be matched to the needs and abilities of the offender.

This section includes data on state criminal justice budgets, police employment trends, incarceration and treatment costs, and grant funding.

**FIGURE 12.a: Fiscal Year 2000 Criminal Justice Enacted Budgets**



Note: Criminal Justice Enacted Budgets for Fiscal Year 2000 totaled \$956 million.

Source: Department of Public Advocacy



**TABLE 12.1: Police Employment, 1999**

Type of Agency		Full-Time Law Enforcement Officers		Full-Time Civilian Employees		All Full-Time Employees	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Municipal</b>	Number	3,511	298	265	599	3,776	897
	Percent of Subgroup*	92%	8%	31%	69%	81%	19%
<b>Sheriff's Departments</b>	Number	1,174	197	58	170	1,232	367
	Percent of Subgroup*	86%	14%	25%	75%	77%	23%
<b>County Police Departments</b>	Number	565	68	65	118	630	186
	Percent of Subgroup*	89%	11%	36%	64%	77%	23%
<b>Drug Task Forces</b>	Number	18	1	3	3	21	4
	Percent of Subgroup*	95%	5%	50%	50%	84%	16%
<b>Colleges, Schools, and Universities</b>	Number	149	22	48	32	197	54
	Percent of Subgroup*	87%	13%	60%	40%	78%	22%
<b>State Agencies</b>	Number	1,533	83	403	448	1,936	531
	Percent of Subgroup*	95%	5%	47%	53%	78%	22%
<b>Other Law Enforcement Agencies</b>	Number	83	6	9	13	92	19
	Percent of Subgroup*	93%	7%	41%	59%	83%	17%

Source: *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*, Kentucky State Police



**TABLE 12.2: Cost To Incarcerate by Institution, Fiscal Year 1999-2000**

1999-2000	1999-2000	1999-2000
Cash 17. 0s2sC4 CSPer 2sPe. 6	onl Rg	oi gzc38p8
Cash 17. 0s2sC4 CysCa sy2e. 6	ogBrd	oi 3zc8Rd
0hsSC60h17Csu PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	ocl Rg	o3B338Rg
NPesSOPya s6Oe2ya ya P6u Ca sC66	opBpi	o3czi p6d
Cash 17. 6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Ssysh syPa 6Pe6 Pr Ca 6	ocl Rg	o3B338Rg
T1217Uhea 6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	ocnRc	o3nz i i Rl
V2a 75Pes6u 2eC66f CvCUPOr Ca su Ca sC66	oc8Rd	o38a d3Rd
T1217Uhea 6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	opcRc	o3i 8g3p6
p CSsC6a 6 Cash 17. 6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	ocgRd	o3nzgdnRn
4PCdCaC6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	oci R8	o3gzggRi
E2SsC6a 6 Cash 17. 6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	opi Rg	o3i zdl R8
M2sPa 6A djh Ssr Ca su Ca sC66	op3Rg	o33zngnRB
0CC6A djh Ssr Ca su Ca sC66	ocdRp	o3c8n3Rl
OssC6u eCC76u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	oppRi	o88ncRd
GeCCa 64 yv C6u PeeCl syPa 2l6u Pr OLT6	ogdRl	o3Bc8l Ri
o bul er uA 067A	yBg lc c	yn/ Tghlf 9

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include: fire loss, correctional industries, agriculture, construction, debt service or federal grants.

<sup>2</sup> These institutions serve as the primary medical support for all institutions.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**TABLE 12.3: Cost To Incarcerate by Type of Institution, Fiscal Year 1999-2000**

	Cost Per Diem <sup>1</sup>	Cost Per Annum <sup>1</sup>
Maximum Security	\$58.60	\$21,447.50
Medium Security - State Only	\$47.48	\$17,379.39
Medium Security - State & Private	\$47.07	\$17,226.69
Minimum Security - State Only	\$43.23	\$15,823.02
Minimum Security - State & Private	\$38.00	\$12,437.86
Private Institutions	\$36.58	\$11,450.48
Cost To Supervise	\$3.14	\$1,147.58

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include: fire loss, correctional industries, agriculture, construction, debt service or federal grants.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



**TABLE 12.4: Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy:  
Interagency Substance Abuse Budget,  
Fiscal Year 2000-2001**

<b>Funds by Cabinet/Department</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
<b>Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy:</b>	\$ 2,500,000.00
Governor's Office of Champions	\$ 198,300.00
HIDTA Prevention Component	\$ 111,643.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,809,943.00</b>
<b>Department of Local Government</b>	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control</b>	
Tobacco Enforcement	\$ 251,000.00
Administration, Enforcement and Licensing	\$ 200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 451,000.00</b>
<b>Department of Families and Children</b>	
Targeted Assessment Project	\$ 1,115,599.00
Welfare to Work Substance Abuse/Domestic Violence Project	\$ 2,600,519.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,716,118.00</b>
<b>Department of MH/MR--Substance Abuse Division</b>	
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Program	\$ 4,777,789.00
SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 1,736,382.00
State Incentive Grant	\$ 2,364,790.00
General Fund	\$ 837,938.00
Tobacco Prevention Project	\$ 140,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,856,899.00</b>
<b>Department of MH/MR--Mental Health Division</b>	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Department of Public Health</b>	
Tobacco Prevention and Education Grant	\$ 937,000.00
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$ 2,527,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,464,500.00</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	
Grants to Local Districts--SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 2,200,000.00
Program Resources--SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 35,000.00
Program Resources--"Goals 2000"	\$ 159,054.00
Program Resources--"HIV/AIDS Prevention"	\$ 56,400.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,450,454.00</b>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>	
Residential Substance Abuse Program for State Prisoners (RSAT)	\$ 798,141.00
Byrne: Expanded Community Supervision	\$ 1,102,695.00
Case Management/Aftercare: Parolees and Probationers	\$ 1,031,012.00
Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing	\$ 210,000.00
JADAC	\$ 170,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,311,848.00</b>
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts</b>	
Byrne: Treatment (Drug Courts and Teen Courts)	\$ 1,025,000.00
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	\$ 189,596.00
U.S. Department of Justice	\$ 1,062,743.00
State Institute of Justice	\$ 95,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,372,339.00</b>
*SDFSCA is the Title IV Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act.	

SOURCE: Kentucky Agency on Substance Abuse Policy

**TABLE 12.5: Department of Corrections Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment Costs Per Day**

Program	Number of Slots	Average Cost/Day
Aftercare/Community <sup>1</sup>	Mr	de0 R
Aftercare/Halfway House <sup>2</sup>	ae	dr u0u
Institutional Treatment <sup>3</sup>	p1e	duR0 u
Class D (Jail-Based) Treatment	ar	du10 R
Private Prison (MAC)	uRR	o by2Agvt vs l
<b>Total AODA Treatment Slots</b>	<b>890</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 122 slots that are based on 4.5 hours per week of treatment.

<sup>2</sup> The goal in the community programs is for the offender to participate for one year.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include cost to incarcerate with the exception of halfway houses. Institutional programs are 6 months in duration, which would technically double the number of slots to give inmates in the institutional treatment programs. Previous tables presenting information on the cost to incarcerate include substance abuse treatment costs.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



## GRANTS MANAGEMENT

KRS 15A.150 authorizes the Grants Management Branch of the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council to receive and award federal funds obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice. Federal funds are awarded to state agencies, local units of government, and private, nonprofit organizations based on three broad types of grants: Formula, Block, and Discretionary. Formula grants are based on specific criteria determined by the granting agency (e.g. the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program awards money based on a state's population and criminal justice expenditures). Block grants are federal allocations provided to states for a specific purpose, with relatively broad guidelines for allocation. Discretionary grants are those used for special purposes (e.g. funding of the Statistical Analysis Center). Among the major grant programs administered by the Grants Management Branch are the following:

- ***Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance***

The Byrne program is a federal formula grant program which awards monies to states based on a formula consisting of a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total allocation plus Kentucky's relative share based on population. Funds are available from 28 program areas and are used to create safer communities and improved criminal justice systems. State and local criminal justice system agencies (via a unit of local government) are eligible to apply.

- ***Law Enforcement Service Fee Fund***

This program is fully funded by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with revenue derived from a fee assessed on persons convicted of Driving Under the Influence. Funds are used for DUI related purposes (e.g. blood alcohol testing and equipment, DUI education, etc.).

- ***Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)***

LLEBG is a federal program which grants money based on the number of UCR Part I violent crimes reported to the FBI (based on the annual average for the most recent three years). Funds are provided to units of local government for crime reduction and public safety programs, and are typically used for officers, support personnel, overtime, equipment and technology. Agencies who report an identified level of violent crime during the most current three-year-period for which data is available are eligible.



- ***Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)***

VOCA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are provided to units of local government and non-profits to provide direct services to crime victims. Funds are typically used to support victim advocate positions. Any private, nonprofit agency providing direct services to victims of crime are eligible.

- ***Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)***

VAWA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are generally provided for victim advocacy/services (30%), prosecution (25%), law enforcement (25%), discretionary (15%) and courts (5%). Eligible agencies/entities include victim service programs, law enforcement, prosecutors, and any program providing services to adult female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The remainder of this section presents information on grant awards by county, and includes data on the *Alternatives to Incarceration* grant program administered by the Kentucky Corrections Commission. For brief program descriptions of additional grants administered by the Grants Management Branch, see Appendix C.



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

Circuit	ones ICn2nn0 2001	s Ta T 2000	l l e Bn 2000	Llnl c 2001	s n CT 2000	Circuit 9T1 this
1BAR					D 0SERU	D 0SERU
1TEN						DURU
1NORHN						DURU
MADAB						DURU
MARN				D2, 0UURU	D 4C24RU	D US24RU
M07					D I 0EL4RU	D I 0EL4RU
MOT					D 604URU	D 604URU
MKNO						DURU
M5RKN	D2 C2ERU	D63431RU				D I 0C66RU
MRPB		D84061RU		D 0UURU	D214S24RU	D2E20 3RU
MRPTO					D SG, 2RU	D SG, 2RU
MR0WN						DURU
M007100						DURU
M09WNBVO						DURU
M5TIO				D230UURU		D230UURU
M50CR						DURU
GABY0IT				D 0UURU		D 0UURU
GARKYAP				D23SS, RU	D E644RU	D I 3C URU
GAI v8OT	D6LC URU		D 60E12RU	D 003URU	D86C0SRU	D2EUG, ERU
GARTHO						DURU
GARKIT	DSC URU			D 0UURU		D26S URU
GAROR			D866S4SRU	D23SS, RU		D8140 2RU
GAP						DURU
G7RULAN		D6, 0, , RU		D4GE6RU	D 4064RU	D2US246RU
G7ARW		D HSURU		D 0UURU		D610SURU
G7AP				D 0UURU		D 0UURU
G7ENKN			D82URU			D82URU
GROONBON						DURU
G5J 8ORANB			D2C SERU			D2C SERU
EATIGH				D 0UURU	D242Q1SRU	D244Q1SRU
GEB KNKN						DURU
G7IK0						DURU
G7UIT						DURU

Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001  
(continued)**

Circuit	ones	ones	s Ta T	l l e Bn	LLnl c	s n CT	Circuit
	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2000	2000
1B4UR	D C, I SEE	DFUET SEE	DFUET SEE	DFUET SEE	D CEESEE	D CEESEE	D CEESEE
1H4K4		DFIC, NSEE	DFIC, NSEE				DFIC, NSEE
1H47		DF6CUOSEE	DF6CUOSEE				DF6CUOSEE
1528H4		DFENCEFSEE	DFENCEFSEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE
13H42							DFON 6SEE
P 5H4R4							DESEE
P 55357		DFIC, ISEE	DFIC, ISEE				DFON 6SEE
P 532R							DESEE
P 539LW	DFON 6SEE						DFON 6SEE
P 5BAW2	DFON 6SEE						DFON 6SEE
P 51J2							DESEE
P 5123V	D 61 I SEE						D 61 I SEE
G12Y08	DOLNE6SEE						DOLNE6SEE
G157M		DF, C, INSEE	DF, C, INSEE	DF, C, INSEE	DF, C, INSEE	DF, C, INSEE	DF, C, INSEE
G15H2							D 61 I SEE
G155W2							D 61 I SEE
G15R							D 61 I SEE
G127L5W2							D 61 I SEE
G125A							DESEE
G15K12							DESEE
G158W2							DESEE
JL4L5W2	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE
JL4K4							DFON 6SEE
J0E2W2		DFNFE0SEE	DFNFE0SEE				DFNFE0SEE
F12H2	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE	D 61 I SEE
F20R							D 61 I SEE
F20G							D 61 I SEE
M53L							D 61 I SEE
M55H		DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE	DFON 6SEE
M552YL							DFON 6SEE
ML							DESEE
MLM							DESEE

Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**  
(continued)

Circuit	ones ICn2nn0 2001	s Ta T 2000	l l e Bn 2000	LLnl c 2001	s nCT 2000	Circuit9Tthfs
1BARE						
1B SF						, C
1SLTJ						, C
1SNLHATU						, C
1THU				, M4072C		, M4072C
16TU						, C
5 K8SEU				, 34 C	, 20480PC	, 9 480PC
5 KHHNU						, C
5 K8U				, V4P27C		, V4P27C
5 KDRKOD			, 2MGA7PC	, 34 C		, 22P47PC
5 KDU						, C
5 KEU		, 734 3PC	, MP4V C	, 74 VC		, 2PV490C
5 LYBUJBU	, 9GKMC	, 0247PMC			, P0 487C	, 3294 7C
5 LYBKID						, C
5 L1BU						, C
5 B4B						, C
5 BUSBB						, C
5 HDH				, 34 C	, M2477C	, M477C
5 BAKWB						, C
5 TUDTB						, C
5 TUAIV H6				, 34072C		, 34072C
5 TDKU						, C
5 EROBFHDH			, 00342PC	, 34 C		, 0P242PC
GHEU				, V4020C		, V4020C
GSRTOE		, 934CMC				, 934CMC
MST	, M4PCC					, M4PCC
M8RK				, M487VC		, M487VC
M BU						, C
M E06						, C
CH80BATU						, C
CH86					, G 470C	, G 470C
CSJB		, MM4P0MC		, 34 C		, MM4P0MC
CTI B0D						, C

Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001  
(continued)**

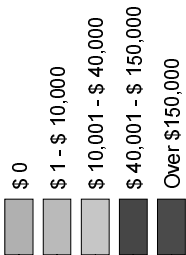
1920R	rent l e c c e a Loow	t g - g Loow	Lyn / c Loow	TTcLf Loow	t A1 g Loow	1920R69Rsy
Prison,	l f a l a d 2	5y d p 6 d 2	l p. d f 2 d 2	y e 2 2 d 2	7 5 a 5 a d 2	a 5 6 e y l d 2
301-460J						2 d 2
30LnLso9-					y 7 q f p d 2	y 7 q f p d 2
30c s J		l l y e 2. d 2		y e 2 2 d 2	a 6 d 7 l d 2	l 6. d 7 p d 2
3r oo-ii	6 e 7 l d 2					6 e 7 l d 2
bL099				y e 2 2 d 2		y e 2 2 d 2
bt -ilS				l 2 q 7 2 d 2		l 2 q 7 2 d 2
b,Dho0J				l f e. f d 2		l f e. f d 2
bh-J L-4						2 d 2
As S104				f f e 5 l d 2	p. a 6 y d 2	l 2 7 q 7. d 2
A0EE						2 d 2
A4**				y e 2 2 d 2		y e 2 2 d 2
A4D1i-						2 d 2
OJ,OJ				y e 2 2 d 2		y e 2 2 d 2
8 s44J	l 6 d 5 5 d 2	p 5 d y y d 2	l. y e 7 6 d 2		5 5 7 e 6 5 d 2	. f 6 e 7 6 7 d 2
8 sot,J*90J						2 d 2
8 sSJ-						2 d 2
8 -1o94						2 d 2
8 t,q-S		6 p e 2 6 a d p		. e 2 a d 2		y 6 e y d p
8 0iS						2 d 2
8 00ES04E				y e 2 2 d 2		y e 2 2 d 2
<b>u9Rsa a</b>	<b>\$365,979.00</b>	<b>\$L,068,388.38</b>	<b>\$4,033,610.00</b>	<b>\$8w9,819.00</b>	<b>\$5,890,086.00</b>	<b>\$w3,w77,90L.38</b>

\* State-Only Funds. All other grant funds noted above are from federal sources.

\*\* The figures above exclude \$3,143,986 in funds granted to agencies that provide services on a regional or statewide level.

SOURCE: Justice Cabinet, Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, Grants Management Branch

## Map 12.a: Justice Cabinet Grant Funding by



**SOURCE:** Justice Cabinet, Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, Grants Management Branch



**TABLE 12.7: Community Corrections Program: Alternatives to Incarceration Awards, Fiscal Year 2000**

Circuit	Counties	1999 Awarded
1	BALLARD, CARLISLE, FULTON, HICKMAN	214,007
0	MCCRACKEN	
8	CHRISTIAN	
3	HOPKINS	
9	CRITTENDEN, UNION, WEBSTER	
V	DAGUESS	
4	LOYAN, TODD	
J	WARREN	
7	HARDIN	
15	HART, LARUE, NELSON	
11	GREEN, MARION, TAYLOR, WASHINGTON	
10	HENDERSON, OLDFHAM, TRIMBLE	239,036
18	YARRARD, HESSAMINE	
13	BOURBON, SCOTT, WOODFORD	290,831
19	CARROLL, YRANT, OWEN	
1V	KENTON	273,890
14	CAMPBELL	218,886
1J	HARRISON, NICHOLAS, PENDLETON, ROBERTSON	209,758
17	BRACKEN, FLEMING, MASON	288,878
05	GREENUP, LEWIS	277,347
01	BATH, MENIFEE, MONTGOMERY, ROWAN	
00	FAYETTE	
08	ESTILL, LEE, OWSEN	
03	JOHNSON, LAWRENCE, MARTIN	
09	CLARK, MADISON	
0V	HARLAN	
04	KNOX, LAUREL	
0J	LINCOLN, PULASKI, ROCKCASTLE	239,036
07	ADAMS, CASEY, CUMBERLAND, MONROE	
85	JEFFERSON	2107,518
81	FLOYD	
80	BOWEN	
88	PERRY	
83	MCCREARY, WHITE	
89	PIKE	
8V	KNOTT, MAYOFFIN	
84	CARTER, ELLIOTT, MORYAN	
8J	BUTLER, EDMONSON, HANCOCK, OHIO	
87	BREATHITT, POWELL, WOLFE	
35	CLINTON, RUSSELL, WAGNER	

Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.7: Community Corrections Program: Alternative to Incarceration Awards, Fiscal Year 2000 (continued)**

Rder	q	R rTyta	l 2 rTy0 tetolt4
A		mend 34n ml 72 c 3e q7euq	
i		mn ee2 t nd 3' n D7s nee	
5		0 n DDqc 3' q9nm evq	
		0 qee	
r		/ me qn c 3' o se qc 0 qDO	
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ri		ODn Uq 7	
r5		nc 6 q D72 c 3's qe0 d 37r qc mqD	
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SOURCE: Kentucky State Corrections Commission (a 12 member board responsible for the awarding and oversight of grants made for alternative sentencing projects under the Community Corrections Program. These grants are made to local, non-profit boards and focus on diverting non-violent offenders from the adult prison system)





# Appendices



# Appendix A

## Description of Existing Criminal Justice Information Systems

The major criminal justice information systems are described below:

- **JORI - Juvenile Offender Records Information.** VB front end, SQL Server database. Tracks Juvenile offenders with demographic information, charges, work history, education and treatment. 3K records, 450 users, 250 new records/month.
- **Kentucky State Police Data.** Dumb terminal, mainframe application and database IMS DB/DC; CICS; COBOL II; MVS (will be VB front end, Oracle database- current project underway). Sub-Systems are:
  - **Sex-Offender Registry**—3K records, 5,000 users, <50 new records/month.
  - **LINK - Law Information Network of Kentucky**—50K records, 5,000 users, 4,200 new records/month.
  - **CHRISD Criminal History Records Information System**—700K records, 5,000 users, 2,000 new records/month.
  - **DVOD Domestic Violence Orders**—55K records, 5,000 users, 4,000 new records/month, but not much growth in overall size.
  - **LiveScan/AFIS - Proprietary Printrak system.** Contains all criminal fingerprints. 80K records (includes LiveScan and scanned cards), 40 users, 2,100 new records/month (increasing as the rollout continues). There are also finger print cards that are scanned into the same database. Those counts are: 10 users, 2,400 new records/month.
- **CourtNet - CICS/VSAM** (will be VB front end, SQL Server database - current project underway). All court and offense related data—800 users.
- **SustainDVB** front end, Btrieve database. 2,000K records, 1520 users, 100K new records/month.
- **PPCMSD Probation and Parole Case Management System.** Dumb terminal, UNIX application and database (will be VB front end, SQL Server database - current project under way, close ties to JORI). 19K records, 500 users, 1,250 new records/month.
- **ORIOND Offender Records Information and Operations Network.** COBL II dumb terminal front end, IMS database. Prisoner data. 85K records, 250 users, 550 new records/month.
- **KIMSD Kentucky Inmate Management System.** RPGIV dumb terminal front end, AS/400 database. 24K records, 100 users, 550 new records/month.
- **Local Jail System** - The most common jail management systems throughout the Commonwealth are VINE (38 installations), LEMS (18 installations) and SOMS (17 installations). VINE is not a long-term solution (system) and should be replaced by LEMS, SOMS or another system.
- **VINE - Victim Information and Network Everyday.** Internet browser front end, SQL Server database. 5K records, 200 users, 400 new records/month.

# Appendix B

## Part I/II Offenses and Definitions

### **Part I Offenses**

- Murder:** Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Justifiable homicides and traffic-related deaths are not included.
- Rape:** Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a person, forcible or otherwise, against the person's will. Only forcible rapes are included, together with assaults for the purpose of rape and attempted forcible rapes. Excluded are rapes where the victim is under the age of consent and no force is used.
- Aggravated Assault:** Assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury. Therefore, all assault attempts where serious injury would have been likely to occur are included. Excluded from the Part I crime of aggravated assault are all assaults which do not include the use of a dangerous weapon and in which there was no serious or aggravated injury (Assault 4<sup>th</sup>). These simple assaults are counted as Part II crimes.
- Burglary:** Burglary is the unlawful entering or remaining in a building with the intent to commit a crime. This includes entries where force of any kind is used to gain entrance, entries where no force was used (an unlocked door or by concealment), and attempts to enter forcibly (even though entry was not actually gained).
- Larceny:** Larceny, or larceny-theft, is the unlawful taking of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence or fraudulent conversion. Included are such offenses as pocket picking, purse snatching (where little or no force is used), shoplifting, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings when the perpetrator entered legally. Con games, forgeries and bad checks, embezzlement, and obtaining money under false pretenses are not included under the category of larceny.
- Auto Theft:** Auto theft includes all thefts and attempted thefts of motor vehicles. The taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted would not be classified as auto theft.
- Arson:** Arson includes any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn (with or without intent to defraud) a residence, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson.



# Appendix B

(continued)

## **Part II Offenses**

Part II Offenses consist of all other offenses, with the exception of traffic violations. They generally include the following:

- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Other Assaults
- Arson
- Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession
- Vandalism
- Weapons: Carrying, Possession
- Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- Sex Offenses
- Narcotic Drug Laws
- Gambling
- Offenses Against Family
- Driving Under the Influence
- Liquor Laws
- Drunkenness
- Disorderly Conduct
- All Other Offenses (except traffic)
- Curfew and Loitering Laws
- Runaways



# Appendix C

## Additional Grant Program Descriptions Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Grants Management Branch

### **Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program**

This federal program assists state and local units of government in equipping their law enforcement officers with armored vests. A match of up to 50% is required, and the Chief Executive Officer of each jurisdiction must coordinate the vest needs among all its law enforcement agencies.

### **Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies**

State agencies in non-rural states, and both state and local units of government in rural states, are eligible to apply. For the purposes of this grant program, Kentucky is considered a non-rural state. Funds can be used to implement mandatory arrest programs in police departments, develop domestic violence training programs, for development or enhancement of computer tracking programs, to strengthen legal advocacy and for other activities related to domestic violence. The Kentucky Justice Cabinet has applied for funds on behalf of the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association to support *Project Passport*, a program designed to develop a safety zone for the protection of victims and their children that cross Kentucky's border to eight contiguous states.

### **National Criminal History Improvement Program**

State agencies designated by the Governor (in this case, the Kentucky Justice Cabinet), can apply for funding to enhance criminal history records. Allowable uses include costs associated with database automation, interfacing with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), equipment, training and research.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

This program is designed to assist states and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities. A 25% match is required. The program also requires urinalysis or other drug testing of participating prisoners, separation from the general correctional population, and is required to last between six and twelve months.



# Appendix C

(continued)

## **State Justice Statistics Program or Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs)**

State agencies authorized with responsibility for the state's Statistical Analysis Center can apply. In Kentucky, the SAC is a component of the Justice Cabinet, organizationally attached to the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council. No match is required. Funds can be used for the establishment and operation of a SAC.

## **Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Program**

State and local governments can apply to this program which serves to ensure that violent offenders, including juveniles, serve a substantial portion of their sentence. A 10% cash match is required. Grant funds can be used to build or expand correctional facilities, for violent offenders, for juvenile 'boot camps, and for jail facilities and privatized facilities. These funds cannot be used for the operation or expansion of programs.





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